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# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

### MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Provincial press of England is evincing interest in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We give the following extracts:

*Gloucestershire Echo.*

We received by the last mail the copy of a lengthy petition from the zemindars and other landholders in Behar to the English House of Commons and the subject could scarcely be more powerfully dealt with. The effect of the Bill is summed up in a phrase which aptly describes what has been the effect of similar legislation in Ireland—it "will revolutionise the province of Behar," and this without the excuse that was available in Ireland, that a discontented peasantry declined to pay their rents. The present position of the ryots, or tenants of Behar may be briefly summed up in the words of the petition itself thus:—When the British Government assumed the direct administration of Bengal and Behar in 1772, they at any rate found the zemindars in possession of large estates and exercising the ordinary rights of proprietors. Some of the Rajahs of Behar date their origin from times anterior to the conquest of Bengal by the Mahomedans while others have received proprietory grants and titles of honour from the Emperor Akbar, who was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. During the long period of Mohamedan domination, their rights as proprietors were never questioned, and the fact, that in Behar the land is mainly held by Hindoo proprietors, shows how little the Mohamedans interfered with the vested rights of the people. Nor did the British Government on succeeding to the administration of the country, make any change in the system or policy of their Mahomedan predecessors. What was actually done when the East India Company conquered the province was very similar to the great step taken by the late Czar—the ryots were released from their position of serfdom and made free men, and certain undertenants were assured of retaining their holdings at fixed rents which the landowners were forbidden to increase; the remainder of their lands the zemindars were empowered to let under certain conditions at any rent they could get, a distinct provision to prevent extortion being imposed in cases where rent was payable in kind.

It is impossible to go through the case as presented by the zemindars, without feeling that a great and uncalled-for wrong is being done to them by this interference with a settlement and with rights which have been in operation for ninety years without complaint. None but a Radical Government would so violate extensive private rights, and while the present Government remains in office we have no security that other private rights will be respected. What wonder then that the petitioner conclude their case in words which will meet with a sad response from Ireland, Natal and other parts of the globe but which should re-echoed with such force in this country that they should have the hoped-for effect, that of pulling-up the Government in its head long career towards destruction. The zemindars "have always been conspicuously loyal to the British Crown during the times of difficulty at the beginning of the century, and during the most troublous days of 1857, the zemindars of Bengal and Behar placed themselves, their influence, and their wealth ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Government. But if this wealth and this influence is destroyed, to what class of the community will the Government in future look for support? If the zemindars, whose welfare has always been bound up with the British Government sacrificed to visionary theories, what class of the community will be able in future to repose with confidence, on—what had up to the present time been inviolable—the honour and good faith of the British Government?"

*Exeter and Plymouth Gazette.*

The landowners of India, large and small, are figuratively up in arms against the proposal to introduce land legislation on the Irish model, and are petitioning Parliament, as well as appealing to the British public. They point out that the tendency of the Rent Bill will be to take away from the present proprietors of land all but the shadow of their rights. It is declared that there was no demand on the part of the ryots, or from any other quarter, for this kind of legislation, which seems to have been wantonly applied by Lord Ripon. It is not even certain, as the authors of the scheme admit, that the ryots will not be disastrously affected by the measure intended for their special benefit. The introducer of the Bill into the Legislative Council said that in the event of the Bill turning out badly for the ryot as predicted by the opponents of the measure, "the Government would know what steps to take" to repair the damage. So this adaptation to India of the Radical land legislation, which has been tried with doubtful success in Ireland, is a pure experiment. It must be added that it is a very dangerous one. It would seem as if Lord Ripon were determined to treat Indian institutions as he might strange toys, turning them upside down unjust to see what will happen! Even if it had been proved that confiscatory land legislation was good for Ireland, that would not have rendered it suitable for India. As it is, the confiscation policy in Ireland has not been a brilliant success, from any point of view that can be called honest. India has been turned into a playground for Lord Ripon. That is bad enough; but confiscation is almost as dangerous a plaything as fire.

*Monmothshire Beacon.*

Encouraged by what the Home Government have done in Ireland, the Legislative Council of the Governor General and Viceroy of India have now under consideration a Bill which, it is declared, if permitted to pass into law, will not only deprive the zemindars, or landowners, of Behar, of their propriety, but will revolutionise the whole province. The avowed object of the Bill, specifically stated, is to confer a transferable and hereditary right upon the ryots; and to make this newly-created tenant right still more valuable, the zemindars are to be prohibited from entirely into any contract or agreement with their tenants, as to the terms upon which the land is to be held or the rate of rent which tenants are to pay. Can anything more arbitrary than this be conceived? It is in reality a proposal for the entire subversion of all proprietary rights in the soil—a principle which, if once admitted, will assuredly be produce of dire results throughout the whole British Empire, and eventually throughout the world. Considerations like these, possibly may weigh nothing with the reformers. To them it is sufficient that they have formed a determination to strike at all existing institutions, and whether the course recommended is productive of good or evil, they care little, so long as their own pet schemes are put into operation. But there are interests to be conserved beyond those of both the landowner and the cultivators and which would assuredly be affected by the application of any such principle as that indicated. No kind of property could be deemed to be safe if once the principle referred to were recognised as legitimate. . . . Therefore, regarding it as the thin end of the wedge which might some day terminate in an entire annihilation of all mutual understanding between man and man, it is to be fervently hoped that the new policy which was initiated in Ireland and is about to be attempted in India, will be resisted to the very utmost.

WE NOTICE the death at Bangalore of the father of the Madras Army, General Cleveland, whose first army commission dated back from the year 1808. He used to draw a pension of £1500 a year.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has directed the removal from the Madras Civil Service of Mr. John Wallace, who in May last, it will be remembered, had a serious quarrel with the Hon. Mr. Carmichael Senior Civil Member of the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. Wallace declares in a letter to a Madras paper:—"I have no intention of submitting quietly to the Secretary of State. The law is open, and to the law I will go." Now we hope he will prove true to his word. We do think that Mr. Wallace has a fair case.

ANOTHER SUIT against the Government is threatened by a member of the Indian Medical Service, who lately resigned his commission, and alleges that his services were obtained under false pretences.

### TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

OVER THIRTEEN INCHES of rain fell at Masulipatam the other day within twenty-four hours.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have declined to interfere with the Maharajah Holkar in the matter of his attitude towards the Canadian missionaries at Indore, of which the latter complained. We did not expect any other decision from the Government of Lord Ripon.

AN ENQUIRY is proceeding before the Political Agent Kattywar (Lt. Col. West) regarding a dacoity in the Dhrol State by which two Europeans were looted of property to the amount of nearly Rs. 6,000 in July last. The victims claim compensation from the Dhrol Raja, on the ground that it is the duty of the State Durbar to provide proper police protection. Will our Government recognize its own obligations in this respect?

THE INDENT for coolies for the Viceroy's tour through Cashmere is said to have been for no less than 3,000.

A WITTY COLLECTOR calls the present *regime* in Madras "A Government of insult by Under-Secretaries."

"NANA SAHIB" is the title of the new drama in which Madame Bernhardt will appear at the Porte Saint Martin. The favourite actress will play a character called Djelma. M. Marais will appear as Nana Sahib, and M. Taillade as the high-priest.

AT A MEETING of the Cobden Club Association held on the 15th October last Babu Krishnalal Dutta delivered a lecture on the "Liberal Policy of India." We have received a copy of the lecture in MS. with a request to publish it. We regret to say that we have not space for such a lengthy lecture. The lecturer defined "Liberal Policy in India" to mean "Justice and good Government."

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the *Western Star* of Cochin takes the same view of the Pariyar project of the Madras Government, by which a gross wrong will be done to Travancore, that we took in discussing the subject a few weeks back.

### WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS STATED that the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office, has instituted a course of instruction for Military Officers in Oriental languages.

A PROPOSAL has been made in America to run a daily mail steamer between that country and England, the rate of postage charged being one penny for half an ounce weight.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that a movement is contemplated to commemorate the memory of Pundit Dyanund Saraswati. It is proposed to erect a monument in honor of the Pundit in Kaiser Bagh, Ajmere. A bust of the Swami will propably be ordered from England. "A Dayanund" library will also be attached to the Arya Samaj.

A FLYING machine has been invented in England and tried with a certain amount of success. The inventor intends to fly with it a mile from the ground and can steer it any way he pleases. He stands on it and works it by a screw, which sets sails in motion.

AN ENGLISH PAPER gives the following educational statistics:

Ireland sends twenty per cent of her population to school: next comes the United States with a percentage of nineteen and three-fifths, then follows Germany with fifteen and nine-tenths. England and Wales are still below even a small country like Switzerland. Russia sends but one and a half per cent to school. Our country England is lower in the scale than even Russia.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, Bengal, says that Bengal has but one policeman where Bombay and the Punjab have three, and Madras and the North Western Provinces two. In other words, while Bombay has one policeman for every 854 inhabitants, the Punjab, one for every 860, the N. W. P. one for every 1,299, Bengal has one for every 2,727.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE has a fair article on the Bengal Tenancy Bill In commenting on the official papers published it says:

The framers of the Bengal Tenancy Bill seem to have treated Bengal as a *tabula rasa*. But this view is founded on a gratuitous assumption. The question which should be carefully considered is—does the Bill deprive either landlord or tenant of any right or status which he legally holds at present, whether in virtue of the terms of the settlement, or in virtue of any custom which the Government has tacitly allowed to grow up since that time? Well does Mr. Reames say that we have nothing to do either with the historical zemindar of 1793 or with the sentimental talk about the woes of the ryot. All reasonable and unprejudiced persons will agree with us in thinking that we should overlook neither the legitimate claims of the ryot nor the just rights of the zemindar. We must shut our ears to all sentimental talk about the grievances of the landlord or of the tenant. The framers of the Bill should also consider whether its provisions are calculated to ameliorate the material condition of the agricultural classes. It must be borne in mind that the natural law which impoverishes an agricultural population, when too numerous for the land, cannot be counteracted by legislation.

We say *ditto*.

IT IS NOTIFIED that Mr D. M. Barbour takes privilege leave from the 22nd instant. Mr. J. Westland, the Comptroller-General, acts as Financial Secretary, Mr. Atkinson officiates for Mr. Westland, and Mr. E. J. Sinkinson for Mr. Atkinson as Accountant-General of Bengal.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has recorded a Resolution to the effect that the offer by Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee came of the sum of Rs. 1,20,000 for the construction of an hospital, to be named after him, for women and children, should now be finally accepted, and that the thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Council, on behalf of Government and the general community, should be conveyed to the benevolent and public-spirited donor for his generous and liberal grift. The Hospital will be inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

### THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

EVERY BODY wishes to be near Calcutta and the Government is accommodating enough. This fact is thus noticed by the Government of Bengal in its Resolution on the last administration report of the Presidency Division:

As was the case last year, Mr. Monro, by whom the report is submitted, was under the disadvantage of being in charge for a portion of the year only, viz. from the 15th June to the 6th November. Besides Mr. Monro, the following gentlemen also filled the office of Commissioner;—Mr. Lyall from the 1st to the 30th April; Mr. Peacock from the 1st May to the 15th June; Mr. Edgar from the 6th November to the 31st March. Three changes took place in the Magistracy, and no less than eight in the Joint-Magistracies of the 24-Pergunnahs, Mr. Monro and Mr. Stevens both speak very strongly regrding the evil resulting from the frequent changes of Joint-Magistrates in this district, an evil which the Lieutenant-Governor fully admits, and is endeavouring to remedy.

But who is reponsible for this state of things? Is it not the Lieutenant-Governor himself?

THE ABOVE RESOLUTION records this important fact: "The reduction in the salt duty is said to have made little difference in the consumption." This is more or less true of all Bengal.

MR. MONRO, the Presidency Commissioner, makes the following report on Stock notes:

Nearly the whole amount of the purchases was made by Government servants, and only a few by gomashtas. The mass of the people have no faith in Government promissory notes; nor will they, if they have any spare cash, invest it in securities, which bring them such small interest, which are difficult to keep secure, and the principle of which is irrecoverable for a term of years. They can invest their small savings at a much larger rate of interest than what is payable on these notes. The scheme will in my opinion never succeed, in so far as it is intended to attract the savings of the well-to-do in the lower ranks of life; and it is also evident, from the small amount of issues, that capitalists of larger means fight shy of them.

The fact is the small rate of interest paid by Government will not pay our small capitalists.

IN REVIEWING the administration report of the Dacca Division the Lieutenant Governor remarks:

It is a well known fact that, with perhaps the exception of the Bhojpore peasant, no ryot in these Provinces is more independent than the Backergunge ryot, or less disposed to submit to exactions of the hands of his land ord. In Backergunge, and districts similary circumstanced, the ryots have the upper hand, and in those districts the Tenancy Bill will work greatly in the landlords favour (while recognizing the ryots' existing rights) by facilitating the recovery of his legal dues which now are often realized only by quartering police upon the people, and even then not always without breaches of the peace.

But will the new Tenancy Bill offer facilities for the recovery of rent? We say no.

MR. DUTT, the Magistrate of Backergunge, makes the following remarks in regard to the general contentment and loyalty of the classes with whom he has come in contact:—

"I have occasion almost every day to converse freely on all topics with men belonging to the educated classes, and I can from personal knowledge safely assert that the feeling they entertain towards Government is unmixed loyalty a sincere desire for the continuance of the present *regime*. Side by side with this feeling, however, also exists a strong desire for those right and concessions in favour of the people which are advocated by papers like the *Hindoo Patriot* and the *Statesman*. The Viceroy is regarded with the sincerest and warmest feelings of loyalty. Indeed I do not remember any Viceroy of India, within the last 20 or 25 years idolised to such an extent as Lord Ripon is in the present day."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has given the following telegraphic directions for the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught:

Copy of a telegram from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 4th October 1883.

"Yours, 22nd September 1883. Duke of Connaught reception on arrival at Bombay that accorded to member Royal family. Second Royal salute on any occasion before taking over command on which salute usual; salutes of military rank on taking over command on all subsequent occasions on which salutes usual. Third salute as General Officer under ordinary regulations, unless attending some state or other ceremonial at request of Viceroy, when he should receive salute due to member Royal family. Fourth, he should be given guard-of-honor and salutes as member of Royal family at any halting place before taking over command, but not subsequently, unless at ceremonial referred to in answer three."

WE HAVE received a communication from a correspondent at Agra relative to the feud between the Hindus and Mahomedans there. As the facts of the case have already appeared in the dailies no lengthy notice of details at our hands is necessary. It appears that the Hindus have at this time an annual festival called the *Gowchurn Mela*. On this occasion they carry a cow gorgeously dressed through the streets in procession. This year the Mohurrum occurred just in the season of the *Gowchurn Festival* and the Magistrate prohibited the Hindu procession, because he held it was not so important as the Mohurrum. The cow could be very well worshipped in people's houses. The Hindus were not at all pleased with the order of the Magistrate. The Hindu tradesmen made a strike by closing their shops. We cannot understand why perfect religious toleration should be impossible under British rule.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Sreekristopore in the Burdwan district says:—

The ryots inhabiting the banks of the Damudar river have been put to extreme distress owing to the hasty action of Government in relation to its embankments. From 1855 the crops, cattle, and homes of the ryots are being destroyed periodically and the Government is a calm looker-on of the dire calamity which overtakes the people. These yearly floods are converting large tracts of fertile lands into sandy beds—seats of disease and death. This year the retired line of embankment was breached and the history of 1881 was repeated. The embankment before the village of Jyotsriram was breached in six places. The first breach widened into a length of more than 1000 feet and let in water sufficient to lay a vast tract of country under water. The breaches before Jyotsriram did no less mischief. The flood water subsided in the middle of August and then poor people by begging and borrowing were induced to re-sow their fields and the corn plant there are all turned yellow and being used for fodder. Malarious fever has broken out and the price of rice is exhorbitantly high.

Our correspondent adds:

The present Collector of Burdwan is busy in recovering the cost of closing the breaches of the embankments at Jamkally and Bargram. But the ryots are in their last straits and it is hoped that he will be a little lenient in realizing the dues.

Previous to the Bengali year 1195 the Maharaja of Burdwan used to receive a subsidy of Rs. 60,000 from Government for the maintenance and construction of embankments for the protection of his estates. But the Government in the above year withheld the subsidy and undertook to protect the Maharaja's estates. You will have some idea of the way in which the pledge is being fulfilled when such a large number of villages are allowed to be inundated every year.

The ruinous effects of the great mistake in the embankment scheme of 1855 have been somewhat remedied on the east side by the opening of the Eden Canal, we hope Mr. Thompson will gain a lasting fame by providing some such remedy for the western banks.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

FROM the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department dated the 3rd instant we learn that the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in 1882 were 2606 and 21497 respectively while the same casualties in 1837 were 2757 and 18670. The loss of human life by wild animals was 151 less in 1882 than in 1881, the deaths from snake-bite were 2827 in excess of those 1881. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes in 1882 were 44,540 and 2169 respectively. The aggregate of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes in 1882 was 46,707, which was 3038 in excess of the loss of 1881. The number of wild animals and snakes destroyed for which rewards were paid were 18591 of the former and 323,421 of the latter. The rewards paid were Rs. 1,26,781-3-0 for wild animals and Rs. 14,872-13-10 for snakes, these amounts were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 35,931 and Rs. 2912. As shewn above the number of human beings killed has arisen from 21,427 to 22,125 and of cattle from 43,669 to 46,707. The largest mortality was in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Bengal 10,458 and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 6073. The Government of India again this year express an earnest hope that practical measures to reduce the lamentable loss of life will be energetically prosecuted by all local Governments and Administrations. We fear however that no measures will prove so efficacious as the relaxation of the Arms Act rules.

WE HAVE received a copy of the memorial which Mr. Pearson, Agent of the Crossly Telephone Company has addressed His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. It appears that the Government of India has refused a license to this Company even to work at Delhi and Agra. The Public Works Department has at last agreed to recommend a license being given to them to work for one year only at the abovenamed two places. The application for a license to work in Calcutta has been refused. The action of the Government in this case seems to be fitful.

WE HAVE received from the Honorary Secretary to the Tirhoot Landholders' Association an English translation of a speech which Rabu Nundo Lal, a rich and influential zemindar of Tirhoot, delivered at the Tirhoot Association. The speech contains a good deal of sound reasoning and some very sensible suggestions, but we regret our space does not allow us to insert it. It has, however been published in the *Statesman*.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS publishes the following list of expected visitors of rank from different parts of India to witness the Calcutta Exhibition:

*Bengal.*
1.—Maharajah of Cuch Behar.
2.—Maharajah of Hill Tipperah.
*Bombay.*
1.—Sir Desai of Sawuntwari.
2.—Jaya Sing Rao Aha Saheb Ghatge, Regent of Kolhapore.
3.—Venkut Rao Raja Saheb Ghorapade, Chief of Mudhol.
4.—Gungadhar Rao Balasaheb Putwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch.)
5.—Chief of Vishalgid.
6.—Chief of Ichalkaranji.
*Madras.*
1.—Jaghirdar of Arni in North Arcot.
2.—Rajah of Pittapore.
3.—Rajah Rao Venkata Mohipati Surya Rao Bahadur, Zemindar of Viravirum and Kolaka Mattahs in the Godaveri District.
4.—Maharajah of Vizianagapatam.
5.—Rajah of Bobbili in Vizianagram.
6.—Raja Venkatanarasingha Appa Rao, Zemindar of Mirzapore.
*Minors.*
7.—Parlakimedi,
8.—Chinnakimedi,
9.—Jurada.
*North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*
*From Benares.*
1.—Rajah of Tamkuhi.
2.—Rajah of Bansi.
3.—Rajah of Kantit,
*From Agra.*
4.—Sir Dinkar Rao, K. C. S. I.
5.—Rajah of Tirwa,
6.—Rajah Shanka Singh of Bilram.
7.—Rajah of Rajour.
*From Rohilkhund.*
8.—General Azim-uddin Khan, Commander-in-Chief of H. H. the Nawab of Rampore's Forces.
9.—Rajah Juggut Singh, of Tajpore.
10.—Rajah Jai Kishan Dass, C. S. I., Deputy Collector.
11.—Thakur Saheb Singh of Badhauli,
12.—Munshi Narotam Singh.
13.—Mahomed Altap Ali Khan.
14.—Pundit Ram Narain.
15.—Babu Ram Sarup.
16.—Munshi Talib Hossein.
17.—Hakin Muhsan Ali Khan.
18.—Hakim Yakub Ali Khan.
19.—Hakim Ashruf Ali Khan.
*From Rai Bareilly.*
20.—Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh, C. I. E., of Khajargaon.
21.—Raja Jugmohun Singh of Chandpore.
22.—Mahomed Zaman Khan, Talukdar of Amawan.
23.—Rajah Ajit Singh.
24.—Rai Madho Parsad.
25.—Diwan Ram Bijai Bahadur.
26.—Babu Mohesh Bakhsh Singh.
*From Sitapore.*
27.—Rajah Kashim Hossein Khan of Bilhera.
28.—Thakur Rudr Partab Singh of Rampore Mathura.
*From Lucknow.*
29.—Rajah Kazim Hussain Khan, Talukdar of Belchra.
30.—Kazim Hossein Khan, Talukdar of Bhatwaman.
31.—Jung Bahadur Singh, Talukdar of Ramman.
32.—Wajid Hossein, Talukdar of Gaddia.
*Punjab.*
1.—Rajah Sir Sahee Dyal of Kishenkote.
*Rajputana.*
1.—His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore.
2.—His Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore.
3.—His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore, with 2 Sirdars.
4.—His Highness the Maharajah of Jodpore.
*Hyderabad.*
1.—His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, with a suit of 19 Ministers and Officers of State.
*Central India.*
1.—His Highness the Maharajah of Chatterpore.
2.—The Nawab of Jowra.
3.—The Rajah of Beronda.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegram from Assam:

TEZPORE THRO. LOLIABAR, 14TH NOVEMBER.

An Aka raid took place on the evening of the 10th Saturday. The Forest Ranger and Clerk were carried off to the hills by the Akas from Balipara Hat, 18 miles north of Tezpore. Several houses were looted. Villages and garden coolies are in great alarm. There is no Police at the outpost; only twenty police are now available, and nothing can be done until reinforcements arrived. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police are on the spot making enquiry.

SATURDAY 17TH, NOVEMBER.

THE STATESMAN has received the following telegram announcing the departure of the Viceroy from Srinuggar:

*Srinuggur, 14th November.*—The Viceroy left this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A guard-of-honor of the Maharajah's troops occupied the top of the landing-stairs. The Crown Prince conducted the Viceroy to the State barge and beyond the city bounds. The Governor of Cashmere, with the Chief Justice of Cashmere, and other high officials, accompanied. The Prime Minister goes to Murri, thence to Jummu. The Governor of Cashmere accompanies the Viceregal party to Barmula.

Colonel St. John goes as far as Kohala boundary of the Cashmere territory. Large crowds assembled on both banks of the river. The Viceroy left under a salute of thirty-one guns, in four State barges of sixty rowers to each in crimson coats and turbans and yellow sash; the barges had red canopied seats, and the effect was very pretty. The visit has lasted six days.

For four days the weather was very bad, rain and snow covering the mountains and part of the valley. The visit, however, was greatly enjoyed, and was altogether successful.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following:

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Krishnaghur was held on the 11th instant in the Natoonbazar Atchala to express regret at the death of Pandit Loharam Shiroratna, the great Bengali Gramarian and to commemorate the valuable services he has rendered thereby to this country. The chair was occupied by Baboo Kartiechunder Roy, the old Diwan of the Nadya Maharaja, and the meeting was attended by more than 800 people. Baboo Ramgopal Sanyal and Pundit Grishchunder Bandopadhya addressed the meeting. It was suggested by Rai Jodunath Roy Bahadur that a Committee composed of himself and several others be formed to commemorate the memory of the Pundit. The details of the life of this self-made man having already appeared in *Indian Mirror* I do not wish to trouble your readears with a repetition of the same.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a correspondent at Agra:

On Mr. Finlay (Magistrate of Agra) taking his seat this morning, (13th November), Babu Sricoomar Sircar, Pleader, addressed the Court as follows:—

"I appear before you, Sir, this morning not in behalf of any particular client, but in the interest of the general public who live and move in Agra. Your worship is aware that for the last 6 days the *Hindu* shop-keepers of this city conceiving it a grievance for not being allowed to proceed with their local Gowchurn mela through the streets in procession during the *Mohurrum*, which is a *National* festival with the Mahomedans, and one of mourning to them, have suspended by closing their places of business. Even busy Ballungunge where there is an expensive cotton twist, and where transactions of several thousands of rupees are carried on every day, is shut up for work. That this state of things has produced considerable hardship to the population of Agra there can be no doubt. The suffering of the people is increasing, and will continue to increase as long as shops remain closed."

"I am informed that the shop-keepers are now ready and willing to resume work, but they say, they have been prohibited to re-open their places of business by an order from you. I hope this statement is not correct. To remove, however, any misapprehension on this point, which appears to me to exist most unhappily in the minds of the people, I ask you, Sir, respectfully to proclaim to them that no such order has been issued by your worship."

The Magistrate said he was quite unconcerned in the matter. He did not issue any such order and regretted that any such misapprehension should exist.

A band of mounted Police force with the District Superintendent on horse-back with open sword in hand and a small number of cavalry are parading through the streets for the preservation of order.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Pundit Upendra Nath Goswami, Nayaratna, whose learned thesis on the Deity we noticed last week, has on the recommendation of Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Mus. Doc. C. I. E. been honored with the diploma of Commander of the Institute of the South of France at Toulouse.



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A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Jonye :

The ryots in the Sub-Division of Serampore are now in despair. The failure of crops and the daily increase in the price of provision are causes which have filled them with great alarm. There is hardly one in a hundred who has sufficient stock of paddy to meet the impending scarcity. The demand for labor is not much. The competition with the *Dhanghurs*, natives of Chota Nagpore, who are come in these parts in larger numbers this year, and hankering for work from door to door, is again formidable. The question is how the poor and the needy will be provided in order to keep their body and soul toge her.

Here petty thefts are very prevalent. In course of two or three months six or seven of such cases have occurred, but all the culprits gone scot-free. The Police I am sorry to say is somewhat lax. The village chowkidars, as is generally the case, make a show and sound after the thief has run away with the booty. Will this class who are virtually the custodians of peace and property of every village in Bengal, remain for ever in their primitive state of weakness and wickedness? In no instance, I believe, the proverb—the protectors are the devourers—can be so appropriately applied as in their case.

Last night at about 2 A. M. two grain shops which stood close to each other in my neighbourhood caught fire which burnt them down completely. One of these contained besides grains several other articles of value. I awoke by the cries of some inmates of my house and straight went to the scene of the disaster. To my surprise I saw no chowkidars there, only some men and women clamouring for saving their own thatched-houses. It was then too late for me to do any thing, yet with the help of some neighbours and my servants the fire was extinguished and some rice only saved. The owners were not in their shops and they received no timely information of the fire. They too repaired to the spot very late. The materials with which the shops were built consisted of bamboo mats and straw, so it was an easy task to complete their destruction. The loss of one shop only is estimated at about Rs. 1,500, too heavy indeed for the poor owner to suffer. The local Police was informed at dawn. From enquiries it transpired the fire was neither spontaneous nor accidental. It was evidently an act of some incendiary. If Police fail to detect the culprits the crime will increase ten-fold. The poor people are naturally in a state of alarm after repeated disasters of this kind. Is it not high time for the higher authorities to take proper steps with a view to prevent similar occurrances?

Public health, I am glad to inform you, is not quite unsatisfactory. This is indeed some consolation in the midst of so many misfortunes.

A VILLAGER.

Jonai, 14th November 1883.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the *Statesman* regarding Maharaja Narendra Krishna :

I am a tenant of Maharaja Narendra Krishna, and I speak but the opinion of the whole of my fellow-tenants when I say, that we consider ourselves most fortunate for having him as our landlord. We are never subjected to the rigours of a *kabuliat*, a *nuzzur*, or a *mangan*, which make many a tenant's life wretched and miserable. We are enjoying *whole and entire* the rights which our forefathers bequeathed to us. The Maharaja maintains a higher class English school (the only one in the Diamond Harbour sub-division) and a charitable dispensary at his own expense. He renders substantial help to the schools of Nitra, Koranjaly, and other similar institutions. Never have any of his tenants asked for the redress of a grievance at his hand, and found none. He is in short looked upon by his tenants as a father, and the enthusiasm with which he was received at the time he paid a visit to his zemindary, must be a lasting record of the love which his tenants conceive for him.

*Blessed be the Maharaja!*

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of a new Indian weekly started in Madras. It is called the *Hindu Observer*. The first number is a fair specimen. We wish our new brother every success.

WE ARE requested to publish the following :

BHOOKOYLASH HOUSE, 17TH NOVEMBER 1883.

*To the Editor of the Hindoo Patriot.*

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter in your issue of the 12th instant purporting to be signed by the Revd. Lall Behary Dey in which it is stated that I am engaged in translating the well known work *Govinda Samanta* into Bengali without permission, and warning all concerned that legal proceedings will be taken against any person who publishes a translation of the work into Bengali or into any other language. I subjoin copies of a letter received by me from the author of *Govinda Samanta* and of one from his publishers in London, Messrs. MacMillan and Co. to whom he himself referred me.

Babu Sibchunder Mookerjea who was fully authorised by me in that behalf signed a Bengali circular which has been widely distributed. He was acting for me and on my behalf and with my approval in the matter. The subjoined letters will speak for themselves and I shall be glad to shew you the originals at any time you may appoint.

Yours faithfully, Suttyabadee Ghosal.

Chinsurah, 7th July 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Personally I have no objection to your translating *Govinda Samanta* into Bengali. But there is one difficulty. The book is not only my property but also that of Messrs. MacMillan and Co., publishers in London. It is necessary to obtain their consent.

Yours faithfully, Lal Behary Dey.

To Babu Suttyabadee Ghosal.

MacMillan and Co., Publishers, 27 and 30 Bedford Street, Covent Garden W. C. London Aug. 25 1883.

Dear Sir,—We very gladly add our consent to that of the author in regard to your proposed translation of *Govinda Samanta* into Bengali.

We are, Yours faithfully, MacMillan and Co.,

Suttyabadee Ghosal Esq. Bhukoylas Rajbari, near Khiderpore, Calcutta.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on popular Education, Punjab, 1882-83. 2. Report on the Law Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1882-83. 3. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1882-83. 4. Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India for 1882-83. 5. Report on the Cawnpore Experimental Farms for 1882-83. 6. The Harvest Field on November 1883. 7. Journal of the Society of Arts for October 1883. 8. Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1882. 9. Sajjyan-Toshini, a religious magazine in English. By Kedernath Dutt. 10. A *Voice* from the East. Being an Examination of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. 11. Hira Probha, a monthly magazine in Bengali. No. 14. 12 *Chitta-Ranjini*—a monthly magazine in Bengali. No. I. 13. Euclid's Elements of Geometry in Bengali, Book I. with copious notes and exercises. By Nrisinha Chundra Mookerjee M. A. B. L.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week

*London, November* 12.—It is reported that revolution has broken out at Antanareve, the capital of Madagascar, and that the Prime Minister has been murdered and the Malagasy envoys strangled.

13.—Mr. Cross has left for Egypt to confer with Sir Evelyn Baring upon Indian affairs. News from Ireland states that both the Orange and Nationalist parties are forbidden to hold meetings in Fermanagh county in order to prevent collisions between them.

15.—News from the Cape states that it is understood that Cetewayo will shortly proceed to Cape Town and that the British troops will evacuate Zululand.

16.—News received from Madagascar states that the French have bombarded Foule Point, a place on the northwest coast. M. Lesseps speaking at a banquet at Liverpool, last night, reiterated his anxiety for a fair settlement of the questions at issue in connexion with the second Suez Canal.

*St. Petersburg* 14.—The *Journal De St Petersburg* publishes an article to-day stating that M. D. Giers' visits Prince Bismark in reply to an invitation, and that the interview between the two Chancellors will consolidate the friendly relations between Russia and Germany.

15.—The object of the Marquis Tseng's return to Paris is to pay his respect to M. Ferry, on the latter assuming the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Marquis Tseng has received no fresh instructions from the Chinese Government.

*Cairo, November* 12.—The evacuation of Egypt by the British troops will proceed as soon as transports can be got ready. The 32nd Regiment, third battalion of 60th Regiment, the 75th Regiment, two batteries of Artillery, and the Engineer Corps will, however, remain to garrison Alexandria. Official telegrams received here generally confirm the rout of the Mahdi by General Hicks.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 20th Inst, at 6½ P. M.

Subject: Electrical Discharges in high Vacua; Crookes' Tubes.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 22nd Inst., at 6½ P. M.

Subject: Optical Instruments.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883.

## THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

### IV.

### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

WE now come to the Lieutenant-Governor's minute. It is a grievous disappointment to us. From his antecedents, knowledge and conscientous scruples we confess we expected criticisms and opinions of a more equable and equitable spirit than what we have before us. Mr. Thompson of course knows more of Bengal than Behar; as regards the latter perhaps he is in the hands of his Secretary, Mr. MacDonnell, but we believe he knows enough of both the provinces to be able to form independent opinion on the subject. He possesses dual qualifications, viz., fiscal and judicial; he was both Collector and Commissioner of Revenue, and also a District Judge. Then again as Secretary to Sir Richard Temple he was his chief adviser, when the revision of the Rent-law was under consideration. Again as a member of the Supreme Council he acted as the mentor of the Viceroy, and we believe recorded a separate note on those points, on which he could not agree with His Excellency. Thus Mr. Thompson is peculiarly qualified to form an independent and impartial opinion on the Rent Bill, and yet no one can take up his minute without being sensibly impressed that Mr. Thompson has played the part, not of a judge, but of a partizan, that he has not weighed the balance with an even hand, that he has been too one-sided and consequently grossly inconsistent. He has, strange to say, totally disregarded the opinions of distinguished and experienced local officers. Even such men as Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. Monro, Mr. Lowis, Mr. Beames, Mr. Westmacott and Mr. Mosley have had no consideration with him. And yet when reporting upon the Ilbert Bill Mr. Thompson lays the greatest stress upon the opinions of the local officers. So he has one standard of political morality when the Europeans are concerned and another when the zemindars are interested. Mr. Thompson has the reputation of being a highly conscientious man, but it would seem that he feels no qualms of conscience in recommending wholesale robbery of the zemindars. The minute bristles with examples of misstatements and misrepresentations, misconceptions and misapplications of principles, which no conscientious man would knowingly sanction or endorse. Whatever might have been the predilections of Mr. Thompson as a subordinate officer he ought to have remembered that he is now the Governor of the province, that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects have equal claims to justice at his hands, and that he ought not therefore to lean one way or another. Could any thing be more humiliating than to see a ruler, who has one standard of justice for his kith and kin and another for the subject race, and how much are our disappointment and mortification heightened when we remember that this Ruler is none other than Mr. Rivers Thompson, a conservative to the back-bone in the routine of administration, professedly a lover of fair play, and God-fearing.

Mr. Thompson begins his minute with a compliment to us. He calls us "the representative organ of the zemindari interests in Bengal." Now, who has given us this appointment and when? We are no more the accredited organ of the zemindars than we are the accredited organ of the Lord of Belvedere. It is true we advocate the Permanent Settlement, but it is not because it benefits the zemindars, but because we have always looked upon it as the political charter of Bengal. It is true we condemn the present Tenancy Bill, not because the zemindars condemn it but because we hold that it does grave injustice to an important section of the community. But these coincidences do not prove that we are "the representative organ of the zemindari interests." We are no more bound by the words of the zemindars than the zemindars are bound by our words. But let that pass. The Lieutenant-Governor quotes us to shew that whereas we in these columns had stated that "no measure of late years had attracted so much attention as the Bengal Rent Bill," the Central Committee of Landholders in their petition to Parliament stated that the public had not been allowed a full opportunity to discuss the Bill. The zemindars, His Honor asserts, are therefore strangely inconsistent, because they are at variance with their "representative organ." The Lieutenant-Governor remarks :

In a petition dated Calcutta 1st July 1883, to the House of Commons, the landholders of Bengal and Behar, while acknowledging that the fullest opportunities had been given for discussing the original draft of the Bill, complain that similar opportunities of examining the Bill, finally submitted to the Government of India by this Government had been refused. This complaint is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, unreasonable. The Bill submitted by the Bengal Government for the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State embodied the modifications of the Rent Commission's original draft, which seemed to Sir Ashley Eden to be called for by the ordeal of criticism through which that draft had passed. Those modifications might not have been (as in fact many were not) accepted by the Government of India, and therefore to invite criticism on them before they had been approved by the Government *would have been a waste of time*. The Bill now before the Council is the Rent Commission's draft moulded into its present shape by the Governments of India and Bengal in the full light of public opinion and this Bill has now been before the public for six months. Its publication has added to the mass of information, extent on the Rent question, a further voluminous expression of opinion on many points of principle and on most matters of detail.

Now, what was the complaint of the Committee of landholders? They stated as follows:

That one unfortunate incident has practically barred constitutional redress in respect to this Bill as far as the Legislature of this country is concerned. Your Petitioners gratefully acknowledge that the fullest opportunity had been given to the public to discuss the original draft of the Bill at its initiatory stage before the Bengal Government, but neither when material alterations and additions were made to it by the Bengal Government, nor when it was finally laid before the Government of India, the public were allowed any such opportunity; on the contrary, they were positively refused access to it; and the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India was taken without giving the public or the parties interested the slightest opportunity of knowing or discussing its contents. Under the Indian Constitution H. M.'s Secretary of State is the highest controlling authority, and all laws passed by the Indian Legislature are liable to be revised and disallowed by him; but when his permission for a public measure is obtained beforehand, without previous public discussion, practically the public judgment is anticipated and barred. The leading principles of the present Bill having been already sanctioned by H. M.'s Secretary of State, its formal passage through the Indian Legislative Council will necessarily be a formality, and as the Government has a standing majority in that Council, the aggrieved can hardly hope for a fair hearing in matters, which are already matters of foregone conclusion.

Now, is it any answer to this complaint to say that we had written a year before that the Bill of the Rent Commission had been fully discussed because it was revised by Government? This is not denied by the petitioners. What they complain of is that the public had no opportunity of seeing the Bill as revised by the Bengal Government and the Supreme Government and submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction till it was introduced into the Legislative Council. Practically the Bill was laid before the Secretary of State upon *exparte* statement. And is not the complaint of the petitioners perfectly correct? The Lieutenant-Governor was not called upon to answer it; it was not a complaint against any act of his; but in volunteering to refute the charge he shows a bias which is incomprehensible. Perhaps we cannot better answer the Lieutenant-Governor than by quoting some correspondence of the British Indian Association. The Association thus wrote to the Agricultural Secretary to the Government of India under date the 15th May 1882:

As the Committee of the British Indian Association have taken a deep interest in the Bengal Rent Bill from its first inception, they will feel greatly obliged if you will move His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to furnish them with a copy of the Bill which has been forwarded by His Excellency in Council to the Secretary of State for approval. If they find that the Bill approved by His Excellency in Council involves points which have not been considered by this Association, they may take an opportunity to submit remarks for the consideration of His Excellency in Council and for transmission to the Secretary of State.

In reply the Association were informed:

In reply to your No. 72 dated the 15th May 1882, I am directed to inform you that no time will be lost in sending your Association a copy of the proposed Bengal Rent Bill as soon as its publication can be permitted. I repeat, however, that I am not at present authorized to supply you with a copy, as many of the questions involved in it are still under consideration.

In November the Association repeated the request, and the Government again made the following reply:

In reply to your letter No. 100 dated the 21st ultimo requesting to be furnished with a copy of the Bengal Rent Bill, I am directed to inform you that as the Bill is the still under discussion with the Secretary of State, the Government of India is unable at present to comply with your request.

It will be thus seen that the Government of India repeatedly refused to furnish the Association with a copy of the Bill, and yet the Lieutenant-Governor pronounces the complaint of the landlords unreasonable. So much for the preliminary statement of the Lieutenant-Governor.

## SIR E. BARING IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

In the course of his masterly paper entitled "Recent Events in India" in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Evelyn Baring discusses briefly the important question of the employment of Natives in the public service in connection with the Ilbert Bill. Well has Lord Ripon remarked that the opposition to the Bill is, in reality, not so much an opposition to this particular measure as an opposition to the declared policy of Parliament about the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. There can be no manner of doubt as to the correctness of the view expressed by the Viceroy. The admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service has been an intensely unpopular measure with the bulk of the European community in India, official or non-official. Acting under the influence which was brought to bear upon them, the Government of Lord Lytton proposed, that when the Native Civil Service had been constituted, the entrance of Indians to the Covenanted Civil Service through door of the competition in England should be closed altogether by an Act of Parliament. But even a Conservative Secretary of State like Lord Cranbrook dared not to lay the retrograde measure suggested by the Government of India before the House of Commons, remembering that the policy of admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service has been deliberately prescribed by Parliament. His Lordship, however, did as much mischief as he could do, without referring the matter to the House of Commons. It is no secret that the system originally proposed by Lord Lytton for the admission of Natives to appointments formerly held by the Covenanted Civil Service under 33 Victoria, cap. 3, were in accordance with the provisions of that Act; and it differed very widely from the rules eventually introduced under instructions from Lord Cranbrook.

Sir Evelyn Baring, we are glad to see, says plainly that the present rules under which Natives are admitted to appointments formerly reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, are open to many of the criticisms advanced against them. He indeed goes so far as to say that he would be glad to see these rules amended. At the same time the late Finance Minister points out that whatever be the merits or de-merits of these particular rules, they were framed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament; that that act could not be abrogated without the consent of Parliament, and that although possibly no objections might be entertained to some suitable modifications being made in the *method of appointments*, it is impossible that Parliament would consent to any measure virtually involving a repeal of the Act of 1870. Yes, it is the method of appointment prescribed by the rules which demands modification. The present method, we have from the beginning held, is not in accordance with the provisions of 33 Victoria, cap. 3, That Act, as is stated in the preamble to its sixth section, was intended to provide "additional facilities for the employment of natives of India of *proved merit and ability* in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India." But the present rules adopted under instructions from Lord Cranbrook provide for the appointment to the lowest ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, of inexperienced youths who have yet to *prove* their merit and ability. We fully recognise the importance of social standing; but the system of selecting only aristocratic noodles or at best mediocrities solely on account of their social position, is fraught with serious injury to the public interests. Sir Evelyn Baring does not discuss Lord Lytton's rules of 1879, but he says something regarding the general question of the employment of Natives in the public service, which demands careful and attentive consideration. He writes:—"A considerable section of the European community in India is strongly opposed to any extension of the policy of governing India through the native agency, and consider that the Government has already gone too far in the direction of employing such agency. On the other hand, many people in England frequently urge the Government on grounds of policy and economy to extend largely the sphere for the employment of natives. I am confident that many of those who, in England, press for the extended employment of natives are not aware of what has already been done in this direction. . . . The Covenanted Service consisted almost entirely of Europeans. The Uncovenanted Service consisted of about two-thirds natives. Under existing rules the Covenanted Service will, in course of time, consist of at most five-sixths Europeans and at least one-sixth natives, while the number of natives in the Uncovenanted Service will considerably increase. Such, therefore, are the facts of the case. I hope that, for the present at all events, no considerable concessions will be made either to those who would alter the rules in the direction of excluding natives, or to those who would alter them in the sense of their more extended employment. I am not speaking here of alterations in detail. As I have already said, I think the rules under which the so-called 'Statutory Civilians' are appointed are open to criticisms, and I should be glad to see them amended. What I mean is that I hope no radical change of system will be made for a considerable time. I am not at all prepared to say that the rules under which natives are now admitted into the Government service, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, are too liberal, but I think that they are quite liberal enough for the present moment." To show the British public the extent to which Natives are employed in the public service in India Sir Evelyn Baring gives a table of the number of Europeans and Native employes. This table puts the total number of European employes at 2,058 and that of Native employes at 2,024. But it has been constructed in a manner which is calculated to mislead the British public as to the actual state of things. From this table Sir Evelyn Baring, strange to say, excludes those branches of the service such as Public Works, Mints, Telegraphs, Education, Survey &c., &c., in which the European agency, is very largely, if not almost exclusively employed. Then he does not give the aggregate pay drawn, respectively, by the European and Native employes. Sir Evelyn Baring's figures will thus throw dust in the eyes of the British public. It will be remembered that two years ago Mr. John Bright succeeded in obtaining from Her Majesty's Government a Parliamentary return of all moneys paid from the Indian revenues to Europeans and Natives respectively, in sums of more than £100 annually. This return shows that while the whole European population in India exclusive of the rank and file of the army, numbers only 68,000, no less than 25,402 of them hold Government posts, each yielding upwards of £100, for which they draw the enormous sum of £12,776,573 from the Indian Treasury. On the other hand, out of a Native population of 200 millions, there are only 11,231 persons drawing over £100 a year from the revenues of their country, and these have only £2,367,210 distributed among them. These figures speak more eloquently than volumes of declamation, and we commend them to Sir Evelyn Baring.

Some of the best authorities on the question, notably Mr. Fawcett, have clearly shown that a more extended employment of Natives in the public service will effect an important reduction in expenditure, Sir Evelyn Baring does not think so. He observes:—"Further, the economy to be effected by substituting Native for European agency is often much overrated. It is impossible to substitute *uncovenanted* native for *covenanted* European, and, unless this is done, the saving is utmost only one-third of the salary enjoyed by the European. I do not, therefore, believe in the possibility of effecting any large economies by employing natives in place of Europeans." Sir Evelyn Baring, we regret to find, misses altogether the real point at issue. "One simple principle," writes Mr. Fawcett in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, "should regulate the official pay of the natives and of Europeans. The Government being trustees of the public revenue are not justified in spending one shilling of this revenue unnecessarily, and consequently they are bound not to pay more for any work which may require to be done than is sufficient to secure the services of those who are competent to per-

form it. If a qualified native is willing to accept £1,000 a year where it would be requisite to give an equally competent European £2,000 a year, a strong argument is afforded, not for making an unnecessary addition of £1,000 a year to the salary of the native, but for saving this amount by employing him instead of the European." Imported labour must necessarily be dearer than indegenous labour. We agree with Sir Evelyn Baring in thinking that it would be false economy to reduce the pay of European members of the Indian services; but then common fairness demands that no European should be imported for work which Natives are competent to perform. This simple principles should regulate the employment of Natives and Europeans in the public service. Again, we must bear in mind that the reduction of pay is not the only consideration involved in this question. The superannuation charges have been increasing rapidly and steadily. They have increased by 5½ millions during the past twelve years, and they now swallow about one-sixth of the nett revenues of the country. Mr. J. K. Cross, the Under-Secretary of State for India in the course of his speech in the debate upon Indian Expenditure in the House of Commons last session indicated the extended employment of Natives in every possible way as the best means of reducing the superannuation changes. Sir Evelyn Baring, we regret to say, has overlooked this important aspect of the case.

## EXHIBITIONS.

MR. JOUBERT has done well by coming forward at this time to lecture on Exhibitions. An attempt is being made in certain quarters to prejudice him in public estimation, and we wish he had taken this opportunity to right himself. But Mr. Joubert has done nothing of the kind. In one sense he is right. It will not do for him to descend into a petty wrangling. He is engaged in a great work, and his conduct will be best vindicated by the manner in which he will accomplish it. We confess we were not quite satisfied with the arrangements made by Government with him; we said so at the time, but now that the compact is a *fait accompli*, we ought all to co-operate with him and contribute each in our own way to the success of what is essentially a national undertaking. The lecture which Mr. Joubert delivered at the Bethune Society on Wednesday last is very interesting. He says that Exhibitions were known in the days of the Jewish Scriptures and were held at Rome during the last days of the Republic and the first days of Empire. But there were no Exhibitions from the time of Nero till the Middle Ages. We cannot do better than give a brief summary of the lecture, which is replete with interest.

The first Exhibition of modern time was that held at Venice, during the dogeship of Lorenzo Tiepolo, in 1268, when there was a grand display, consisting of a water *fete*, a procession of the trades, and an industrial exhibition. The first of the series of modern exhibitions was that of 1756, when the Society of Arts in London offered prizes for improvements in the manufacture of tapestry, carpets, and porcelain, the articles exhibited being ranged in competition. In 1761 a similar exhibition was held by the same Society. In 1797 a collective display of the art factories of France, Sevres, the Gobelins, and the Sevonnerie was commenced in the deserted walls of the palace of St. Cloud. A second official exhibition was held three years later, in 1801, in the grand court of the Louvre. Upon that occasion juries of practical men examined the objects shown, and the winners of a gold medal were invited to dine with Napoleon, then First Consul, the first public and official recognition upon ceremonial occasions of the *tiers etat*—the great middle class. The third Paris Exhibition, held the following year, was the first which published an official catalogue, or rather, perhaps, it was the first of which any traces of the official catalogue have been handed down to posterity. The fourth exhibition was held in 1806, in the Esplanade in front of the Hotel des Invalides, with 1,422 exhibitors. The wars of the Empire followed and there were no more exhibitions in Paris till 1819, when the fifth was held in the court-yard of the Louvre, under the presidency of Louis XVIII, with 1,922 exhibitors. Similar exhibitions were held at Paris at various intervals until 1849, the last having 4,500 exhibitors, a vast increase upon the 110 with which the series had been inaugurated. The idea of exhibitions was not long confined to France, and in 1827 the Royal Dublin Society commenced a series of triennial exhibitions on their grounds, which are stated to have had very satisfactory results upon the trade of the Irish capital. In the following year a National Depositary was opened in the Royal Mews, Charing Cross, London, for the exhibition of specimens of new and improved productions of the artisans and manufacturers of the United Kingdom. A number of national exhibitions were held in various parts of Germany and Austria in the first half of the present century, and in 1844 there was a grand Teutonic display at Berlin, with 3,940 exhibitors, of whom 1,932 were from Prussia and 75 from Austria. But all these organisations were upon a very small scale, and it was reserved for the Society of Arts, under the presidency of the Prince Albert, to commence the series of great international exhibitions. The first exhibition of select specimens of British manufactures and decorative art was opend in March 1847. The building of the Great International Exhibition planned by Prince Albert covered twenty acres, its length was 1851 feet, it cost £193,168 10*s*. 2*d*., it was opened five months and fifteen days, the cash receipts were £5,06,100 6s. 4d., and there was a surplus of £186,000. The number of visitors was 6,039,195, and the money taken at the doors amounted to £423,792 4*s*. 7*d*. The total number of exhibitors was 13,937, of which Great Britain contributed 6,861, the colonies 520, and the rest of the world 6,556. The exhibition of 1851 was followed by those of New York and Dublin in 1853, Melbourne in 1854, and Munich the same year, where 7,055 exhibitors were brought together from every part of Germany. The French had a grand gathering in 1865 at the Palais d' Industrie, in the Carre Marigny, Champs Elysees, which is still standing, and serves as a receptacle for the pictures of the Salon, sometimes as a show for horses and dogs, and at other times is used for State ceremonials. The building cost half a million sterling, and the other expenses amounted to an equal sum, while the total receipts from all sources were less than £130,000. The result was partly attributable to the small sums charged for admission, there being many days on which it was only two-pence, while on others it was entirely free. The total number of exhibitors was 20,839; the visitors numbered 5,162,330. The great feature of this display was the fine arts gallery, which was the first international art display of any magnitude. There were national exhibitions in several European countries, but the next great world's fair was that held in London in 1862. One prepratory had been held at Melbourne, in the old Exhibition-building, in the previous year. The death of the Prince Consort had a depressing effect upon the whole enterprise, and the buldings were but badly adapted for the purpose for which they were intended. The total space roofed in was 988,000 square feet. The amount received was £408,530, and the number of visitors was 6,211,103, in 171 days. The display was remarkable for its machinery and for its fine art galleries, the collection of paintings by the British masters being the finest and most complete, which had up to that time been brought together. Dublin held an exhibition in 1865, the funds being principally supplied by Sir B. L. Guinness, the total number of admissions during six months being 900,000. The Paris exhibition of 1867, was upon a far larger scale than that of 1855. There were small exhibitions in various parts of Europe between 1867 and 1870, and annual exhibitions during 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874 at London; but the great international exhibition was held at Vienna in 1873. The site was in the Prater, the beautiful park of the Austrian capital. The main building had a rotunda, surmounted by a monster model of the Imperial Crown, and was 3,300 feet in length. There were halls for machinery and agriculture, surrounded by hundreds of all lands and nationalities, scattered amongst the lovely woodland scenery of the Prater. Unfortunately, the attendance of visitors was diminished by the outbreak of the cholera, and the receipts only amounted to £206,477 13*s*., although the attendance reached 6,740,500. The number of exhibitors was 25,760. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876, commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, was held in the Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The Paris Exhibition of 1878 was upon a far larger scale in every respect than any of its predecessors. The total area of ground covered upon both banks of the Seine was not less than 100 acres, the main building alone occupying 54 acres. The Sydney International Exhibition of 1879 was opened on 17th September of that year. The total amount of space covered by the exhibition buildings, including the restaurants, was 650,000 square feet, or rather more than 15 acres. There were 6,299 exhibitors, in addition to 3,046 who took part in the live-stock, horticultural, and agricultural shows, and the display made by the public schools. Immediately after the closing of the Sydney Exhibition another very important one was opened at Melbourne in the adjacent colony (Victoria). Like the Sydney Exhibition this was a Government undertaking, and like its predecessor it was a great success in every respect except finance. We stop here to-day. We will take a future opportunity to notice what Mr. Joubert says about the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition.

## BOMBAY UPON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

A THOUGHTFUL writer of Bombay has written upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill. He is no advocate of the Zemindari system, but he is sensible enough to see that the dead-level policy of the British Government will do more harm than good to the people. He institutes a comparison between the land systems of Prussia and Bengal, and then gives his verdict upon the Bill. He says: "We cannot, approve of the direction and spirit of the legislation embodied in the proposals which will soon come on for discussion before the Supreme Legislative Council in respect of this Bengal Tenancy Bill. The proposed legislation is based on lines which are diametrically opposed to the principles we have described above as having influenced the great Prussian Chancellors. While the one sought to disencumber land, and encourage the growth of absolute property both in the landlord class and in the peasantry, the proposals embodied in the Tenancy Bill are intended to increase these mutual encumbrances and the existing complexity of rights and interests. While the Prussian legislation was guided by the principle of allowing compensation for the abolition of all rights, services, and charges which were not of the nature of personal slavery, the Bengal proposals reject all idea of compensation. While the Prussian statesmen have tried their best to minimize executive interference in the settlement of class relations, the theory, underlying the Bengal Bill, is that the state executive and judicial machinery must prescribe and regulate every little incident of the relations between the owners and tenants of land. The only result, and to some extent, the intended result, will be that the existing confusion will be still more confounded, class will be set against class, the sacredness of former pledges will be violated, the landlords ruined without compensation, and reduced to the class of rent-receiving pensioners, and the Rayats taught to look more and more to the State as their sole landlord, without acquiring the training necessary to raise them to a sense of their position." Referring to the line of demarcation drawn between Khamar and Ryoti lands the writer remarks: "Our own view of the matter is that, while respecting all existing ancient rights, there should be no artificial discouragement to the growth of absolute property in land. If the Rayati land is insufficient to meet the existing wants of an increasing population, by all means encourage the Rayots to buy Khamar lands for consideration, by paying compensation regulated on a system of real charges, and extended over a long term to the landlord class, who have invested in land on the faith of a strict observance of their purchased rights. Rayati land presupposes a limitation and com-

plexity of rights, while the tendency of all remedial legislation should be to make as many holdings Khamar or Zerait as possible. Land gains in every way, and loses nothing by being made the absolute property of the owner. The Prussian legislation was based on this principle, and we cannot but strongly deprecate the suggestion that a contrary policy should be inaugurated in Bengal at this day."

We generally agree with the writer as to subordinate tenure-holders, but we do not quite understand him when he proposes to make the tenure-holder absolute owner at the expense of the zemindar. We can understand the system of peasant proprietory, but a system of sub-infeudatory landlordism will be baneful to the peasantry.

With regard to the privileges proposed to be conferred on the occupancy ryot the writer says :

These are some of the provisions intended to protect the interests of the Rayat classes. Our objection to the change is not based on any indifference to the interests of the Rayats. These Rayats number more than 10 millions in all and pay a rental of 21 millions to the Zemindars and tenure holders, and as we have said they hold 90 per cent of the lands owned by the zemindars. Such stupendous interests claim all the protection which foresighted statesmanship can confer on them. Our principal contention is that the landlord's rights, sanctioned by usage and by law, will be adversity affected by these changes without providing any compensation to these classes, and that the permament peace and advancement of the country will not be promoted by provisions which at every step set class against class, and compel resort to the Courts, or to the Collector's agency. The interest and ownership in land will still continue to be as decided as before between quarrel some partners, and no real improvement will take place. Our own proposal is that, as far as possible, the entanglement of private relations should be simplified, and the occasions of conflict and subdivided ownership should be minimized. We would confer full proprietory rights on the Rayats of whatever degree who hold Rayati, lands *i. e.* non khamar, but these full rights should extend only over a limited portion of the estate so held, and will have to be purchased for a proper equivalent in the shape of resigning in the land-lords portion all rights over the other portion not so reserved. The liabilities and rights of the Rayats and the landlords must be duly weighed one against the other, and on the principle of sliding scale we would apportion the land between the two classes, assigning one and the large part absolutely to the Rayat and another to the land-lord, and if a balance is left due we would provide compensation in money rent charges, by which means all conflict will cease and to both the Rayat and landlord will be made to feel increased interest in their absolute properties. The more practical question relates to the way in which the liberation of the land from its present entanglements can be brought about. Our own proposals are based on the recorded experience of similar undertakings which have been successfully carried out in other countries. In the first instance, we would encourage the redemption of rent and other charges paid by the Rayats to the zemindars and Revenue-free and tenure-holders. The present value of the payments made by them to these classes comes to about 21 crores. These 21 crores paid to the zemindars and tenure-holders are on a average one-fifth of the gross value of the annual agricultural wealth of Bengal, which has been roughly estimated by Major Baring at 100 crores. As there are about 10 millions of Ryots, the represents an average gross production of 100 rupees for each cultivating Rayats family, out of which he has to pay at present 20 rupees, or one-fifth share. Estimated in acres, and taking the yield per acre to be 10 Rs. it follows that each Ryot cultivates about 10 acres, and pays 2 Rs. an acre out of a produce worth 10 Rs per acre. In the case of occupancy Rayats, we would divide his holding into three parts, make two of these parts over to him in absolute right, and hand over the third as absolute Khamar land to the landlord. In the case of other Ryats we would divide the holding half and half. As this arrangement will not settle the account of their mutual rights and liabilities, the balance will have to be made up by money rent charges. The ryot, left in possession of his $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ holdings, should be required to pay his old rent on the reduced holding for a period of 30 or 40 years, so as to repay balance of the purchase money with interest. If the parties cannot be made to agree to this slow method, Government could easily render them this help by advancing the money, wherewith the ryots might be enabled to purchase out their landlord's claims. The capitalized value of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 21 crores *will be about 200 crores, and that of* $\frac{1}{3}$ *of 21 crores* will be 140 crores. Government could safely float any loan at 4 per cent. and pay off the zemindars for the loss of their rights over the reserved portions of the Rayats' holdings, and recoup themselves by living 6 per cent interest from the Rayats for a term of 35 years. Purchase on these terms will be compulsory and the landlords will more easily be reconciled to it than consent to see themselves deprived of a valuable property without any compensation, as present Bill proposes to do. Thrifty Rayats might be allowed the option of reedemption at an earliar period by the inducement of a considerable reduction in the total capitalized value. This latter plan has been successfully adopted in Russia in respects of the serfs who received one-third of their masters lands in freehold right. The other plan would set up off the mutual liabilities and rights of the two classes, and according as the balance inclined in the zemindars favour, an equivalent allotment of land made once for all or a rent charge created for a term of years with a provision for a sinking fund, would have to be arranged. This was the principal feature of the Prussian plan of enfranchisement, and it has this advantage that no liability is thereby the rown on the Government. Even under the Russian plan, the liability of Government is only nominal, as it only intervenes in place of private money-lenders because its credit is exceptionally good and its powers of levy are proportionately more effective. In this way we could achieve the liberation of the Rayats in Bengal in a generation or two without any violence to vested rights, and our plan would above all train and educate the people lay a slow discipline of thrift to retain their newly acquired status. The present proposals of the Bill simply confiscate the interests of one class to benefit another, and can only be justified od socialistic or communistic principles.

There is equity in this scheme, but none in that of the Government of India. The Bill before the Council aims at confiscation of rights, but the writer before us does not approve of the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Strange to say, as is seen from the brochure under notice, the sense of justice in the Hindu is stronger than in the Christian, in the ruled than in the ruler.

## THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

### I.

JUDGED by its Report the Education Commission has done a great work. It was composed of some of the best informed educationists of the different provinces and presided over by the first English scholar in India. The president was not unacquainted with the practical working of the Indian educational system. He was himself in the early part of his career an Inspector of Schools in Bengal. Never in the history of British rule in India was the education of the people so thoroughly investigated, so intelligently discussed and analysed, and so clearly and ably reported upon.

The Commission comprised the following gentlemen :

*President* :—The Honourable W. W. Hunter, B.A., LL.D., C.I.E., Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

*Members* :—The Honourable Sayyid Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I. (who afterwards withdrew and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Syyid Mahmud). The Honourable D.M. Barbour C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department. The Revd W. R. Blacket, M.A. Principal of the Church Mission Divinity College, Calcutta. Mr Ananda Mohun Bose, B.A., Barrister-at-law. Mr. A. W. Croft M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Mr. K. Deighton, B.A., of the Agra College, North-Western Provinces. Mr. J. T. Fowler, Inspector of Schools, Madras. Mr. A P Howell, M.A., C.S., Commissioner of Berar. Mr. H. P. Jacob, Educational Inspector, Bombay. Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M. A., C.S., First Assistant-Collector, Satara, Bombay. The Revd. W. Miller M.A., Principal of the Madras Christian College. Mr. P. Rangananda Mudaliar, M.A. Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras. Mr. C. Pearson, M.A. Inspector of Schools, Punjab The Honourable Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E, Inspector of Schools, Bengal. The Honourable Maharaja Sir Jotindramohun Tagore, K.C.S I., Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Kashinath Trimbuck Telang M.A. L.L.B., Barrister-at-law Bombay. Mr. G. E. Ward, C.S., Collector of Jaunpore, North-Western Provinces. The Revd. A. Jean, D.D., (S.J.), Rector of St. Joseph's College, Negapatam (now at Trichinopoly). Mr. C.A.R. Browning, M.A., Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces. Mr. Haji Ghulam Hasan, Punjab.

*Secretary* —Mr. B. L. Rice, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg.

The Commission was appointed in February 1882, and was not dissolved until August 1883. We give a narrative of its proceedings in its own words : The Commission assembled in Calcutta on the 10th of February 1882, and sat regularly until the 31st of March. Its deliberations during this session were chiefly directed to preparing a scheme with a view to clearly ascertaining the state of education in each of the several Provinces of India. For this purpose, the representative members for each part of India were constituted a Provincial Committee. The Commission elaborated a detailed plan upon which the Provincial Committees were, during the ensuing eight months, to draw up a Report dealing with the past history, present condition, and future development of education in their respective Provinces. Before it separated, the majority of the Bengal witnesses were also examined by the Commission. At the end of March the first session of the Commission in Calcutta terminated, and the members returned to their own duties in the different Presidencies. The next eight months were devoted to the local collection of materials upon which the Commission might base its deliberations during the second session. These materials were of three kinds. First, the evidence of witnesses in each Presidency and Province ; second, memorials submitted to the Commission by Associations, individuals, and public bodies throughout India ; third, the Provincial Reports drawn up for the Commission by its members, arranged in Committees so as to represent the Provinces to which they respectively belonged. The Commission reassembled in Calcutta on the 5th of December 1882, and continued its sittings during the following months. It at once appointed six sectional committees, each of which was instructed to deal with the evidence, memorials, and Provincial Reports bearing on the subjects referred to it, and to prepare recommendations for discussion by the Commission. The witnesses were chiefly selected by the Provincial Committees, with a view to representing the various educational interests in India ; but a number of them consisted of gentlemen who spontaneously requested to be examined. The Commission prepared a series of questions covering the whole area of its enquiry, and forwarded a copy to each witnesses for consideration. While inviting answers to the particular questions thus circulated, the Commission did not confine the replies of the witnesses to those subjects, but welcomed the evidence of each witness on any educational matter in which he was interested, or with regard to which he had special knowledge. The number of witnesses thus examined was 193, and their evidence, taken as a whole, forms a unique exposition of well informed opinion in India regarding the instruction of the people. The number of witnesses heard in each province was as follows :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 33 | Witnesses. |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 38 | „ |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 31 | „ |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ... ... ... | 28 | „ |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 45 | „ |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 18 | „ |
| Total ... | 193 | „ |

The list of memorials received from the different provinces was as under :

| | |
|---|---|
| From Madras ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| „ Bombay ... ... ... ... | 40 |
| „ Bengal ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| „ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ... ... ... | 145 |
| „ Punjab ... ... ... ... | 96 |
| „ Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| „ Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 6 |
| Total ... | 323 |

As the enquiries of the Commission were to a large extent directed to the working of the existing system, the Education Department was strongly represented among the witnesses of each Province. The institutions interested in the application of the grant-in-aid principle were numerously represented by Missionaries, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, by delegates selected by Native Educational Societies, and by the Head-Masters of Native schools. Higher education was also represented by many gentlemen who, after a distinguished career in the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, are now actively engaged in Indian professional life. Indigenous and primary education was represented not only by a number of witnesses

specially interested in the instruction of the lower classes, but also by Pandits and Maulavis of indigenous schools. The various races of India—Hindus, Muhammedans, Sikhs, Parsis, —were impartially heard. Particular care was taken that the educational wants of any class, such as the Muhammadans, who have fallen behind in the race of life under British Rule, should receive the fullest consideration. The number of witnesses was approximately fixed at an average of 30 to 40 for each Province; but this territorial standard was modified according to the local necessities of the different parts of India. The examination of the 193 witnesses was conducted at convenient centres in the Provinces to which they respectively belonged. The President of the Commission made a tour round India, and held a session with the Provincial Committee in each of the main territorial divisions, for the purpose of hearing evidence. The cross-examination of the witnesses was conducted by the President and Provincial Committees at considerable length. The number of the memorials received by the Commission was 323. They came from every part of India, but were most numerous in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, where the language to be used as the medium of instruction is still a question of keen interest among the people. Of the total number of 323 received throughout India, 140 were submitted by Educational Societies, Municipalities, public bodies, or individuals interested in school work; while 183 may be described as popular manifestoes purporting to be signed by 233,819 persons. Seven Reports were prepared by the Provincial Committees of the Commission for the territorial divisions of India which those Committees respectively represent. Taken as a whole, they exhibit, on a uniform plan and in complete detail, the past history, the present conditon, and the future wants o feducation in each Province of India. They aggregated over 1,10 pages, and have supplied much of the information on which the Report of the Commission is based.

The Report comprises the following chapters:

(*a*) Historical review of education in India; Chapter II.
(*b*) Indigenous education; Chapter III.
(*c*) Primary education; Chapter IV.
(*d*) Secondary education; Chapter V.
(*e*) Collegiate education; Chapter VI.
(*f*) International administration of the Department: control, inspection, examinations, text books; Chapter VII.
(*g*) External relations of the Department to individuals and public bodies: grants-in-aid, private efforts; Chapter VIII.
(*h*) Education of classes requiring special treatment; Chiefs and nobles, the Muhammadans, the aborigines low-casts and the poor; Chapter IX.
(*i*) Female education; Chapter X.
(*j*) Educational Legislation; ChapterXI.
(*k*) Financial Summary; Chapter XII.
(*l*) Recommendations of the Commission; Chapter XIII.

We will notice hereafter *seriatim* the different chapters of the report.

## THE LICENSE TAX IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

WE have before us the Allahabad Revenue Board's Report on the License Tax operations in the United Provinces for 1882-83. The year under report was the third in which the tax was assessed in its present form. The asssessments have, therefore, assumed a certain degree of permanency, and the element of uncertainty which made the tax so extremely unpopular, has partially disappeared. The Commissioner of Meerut writes:—"The fact is, the assessments have assumed an element of certainty which nothing but some general calamity would alter. The machinery now works with considerable ease, the people taxed are becoming convinced that the burden is one which must be borne by them, and it undoubtedly falls on people who benefit very largely by our rule, and in no other way contribute to the general expenditure." This view is expressed by most of the District officers and Divisional Commissioners in the United Provinces. They hold that the license tax has become as fixed and definite a demand as any other branch of revenue, and they would apparently maintain the impost in its present stereotyped character with only such alterations which must necessarily occur under normal circumstances from year to year, that is to say, alterations which are due to death, to changes of residence and to changes of business and circumstances. The mode of assessment adopted is thus explained by the Collector of Aligurh:—"The former year's registers were taken as the basis of the assessment this year. No general inquiry was made into the profits of the licensees, but at the commencement of the year the tehsildars were called in and submitted to the officers in charge of parganas notes of proposed changes." It must, however, be mentioned that the practice in the matter of assessment was not uniform. In some districts the Collector retained the list of the preceding year, merely striking off the names of those who by death, bankruptcy removal, &c, had ceased to be liable to the tax. In other districts the Collector had not only removed but had also added names to the lists where he had reason to believe that there had been a change in the circumstances of the assessees which would justify the addition. The Board of Revenue is in favour of the latter plan. Mr. Daniel, the Junior Member, observes:—"Indeed, it is obvious that if collectors hesitate to act upon this principle, the receipt from the tax will gradually decline until the assessments become unfair and the maintainance of the tax be rendered useless. So long as the tax is to be continued it is essential that those traders and bankers, whose means increase up to the assessable minimum or where extension of business justifies enhancement, should not escape from contributing their fair share to the total yield. Unquestionably the parctical apprehension of these principles is not an easy matter; on the contrary, it is a difficulty inherent in the assessment of a direct tax of this nature in this country. At the same time its equitable administration demands that efforts should be made to equalize the existing burden of assessment that these principles should be steadily kept in view by district officers. With the changing circumstances of every trade and dealing it is clear that stereotyped assessments entail regrettable inequalities of taxation which collectors should endeavour to redress and not to perpetuate." If these remarks have any meaning, they prove the utter unsuitability of direct taxation to the circumstances of this country. It is, indeed, impossible to make anything like a fair and equitable assessment of a direct tax in India. This was mathematically demonstrated by Mr. Allan Hume, while a Junior Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue, in reviewing the license tax operations in the United Provinces during 1879-80. Sir Alfred Lyall expresses his concurrence on Mr. Daniel's remarks quoted above. His Honor in reviewing the Report for 1881-82 distinctly says that "though for the future, the existing lists should be taken as the basis for the assessment of the tax, the lists should be carefully amended by the removal of the names, or alteration of the licenses of traders who have died, failed in business, or ceased to exercise a scheduled occupation and by the addition of new names, when occupations have been taken up, when a change in the circumstances of an assessee seems to warrant it, or an omission or error on the side of leniency of assessment is distinctly proved to have been made. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the report under review does not show whether any or what action was taken to carry out the instructions of last year, and the result of the assessments of 1882-83 seem to indicate that special attention ought now to be drawn to the subject. The *Reviewer* adds:—"The Lieutenant-Governor looks, therefore, to the Board and district officers, in accordance with the instructions of last year, to see that the tax upon trades is fairly maintained and adjusted to the conditions of the year." These observations, and those which follow, we have no hesitation in saying, will induce teshsildars, who are so very anxious to win the good opinion of their official superiors by means, foul or fair, to revise the existing lists, with a view to increase the total amount of the tax. These model officers who have as a rule risen from the ranks of amla to their present coveted posts, will try their best to show increased receipts next year, and the means which they will adopt for accomplishing this object, may be easily conceived. It is all very well for Sir Alfred Lyall to say that it is not necessary that inquiries should be inquisitorial or harassing. But His Honor forgets that the assessment of a direct tax in this country must necessarily involve inquisitorial and harassing inquiries, which would inflict an incalculable amount of oppression and hardship upon the people. The information requisite to secure a fair and equitable assessment of the license or any other direct tax in this country cannot simply be obtained, do what district officers may. Any assessment of a direct tax in India, however carefully made, must be unfair and inquitable. If Sir Alfred Lyall does not know this we feel bound to say that he is not acquainted with the actual conditions with which he has to deal. Even close and detailed inquiries cannot ascertain the exact income of the trading classes in this country. While the Lieutenant-Governor lays so much stress upon the necessity of preventing a diminution in the receipts from the license tax, His Honor does not seem to be equally anxious about maintaining an equitable assessment of the impost by reductions in times of decline of trade or commercial prosperity. It must be borne in mind that in some districts considerable alterations in favour of the assessees are required from time to time by temporary derangement of trade, contraction of business or failure of a particular crop; and that these alterations are not always made by the tehsildars charged with the preparation of the lists. That Collectors and Commissioners do not err on the side of leniency in assessment is distinctly proved by the fact, that of the 12,182 petitions of objections with Collectors and appeals to Commissioners no less than 8,022 or 68·5 per cent were rejected, while in 4,136 cases only the assessment was modified.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

A GRAND MEETING of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last at 3-30 P. M. Although, strictly speaking, it was a meeting of the Committee, still it was open to those interested in the land question and to sympathisers, and the attendance was unexpectedly large. There were present about six hundred picked gentlemen, representing the landed property of the country, and the flower of native society. Among others present we noticed the undermentioned gentlemen:

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. (President of the British Indian Association and of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar) in the chair.

Maharajah Sir Jotindramohun Tagore Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Rajaha Harendra Krishna Bahadur, Satyanund Ghosal Bahadur, Poorna Chunder Sing Bahadur, Prince Ruhimoodin, (Mysore Family), Raja Hurbullubh Narain Sing, (Sonborsa,) Raja Surjakant Acharjee Chowdry, Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, Mr. J. J. K. Keswick, Mr. H. Bell, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Hill, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Allad, Barrister at-law, Mr. Miller, Official Assignee, Mr. Miller, Burdwan, Mr. G. Grant, Bhagulpore, Mr. W. Grant, Bhagulpore, Mr. Mac Gregor, Barrister-at-law, Mr. J.G. Apcar, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Murdoch (Moran & Co.), Mr. Cruikshank (Begg Dunlop and Co.) Mr. Donn, Barrister-at-law, Mr. J. H. Belchambers, Hon'ble Durgachurn Law, Babus Joy Kissen Mookerjee, Pearymohun Mookerjee, Nawab Mirmohamed Ali, Kumar Sutto Sutto Ghosal, Kumar Promode Kumar Tagore, Kumar Nilkrishna, Kumar Benoy Krishna, Kumar Debendra Mullick, Babus Damudar Das Burman, Saradendra Mohun Tagore, Gobindchunder Dutt, Shamachurn Law, Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee, (Osterpara) Obhoychurn Guha, Hemchunder Mookerjee, Osooroopchunder Mookerjee, (Junai) Hurrymohun Bose, (Howrah), Ashutosh Dhur, Bhoyrubchundra Banerjee, Hemchunder Gossain, Srirampore, Jagadanund Mookerjee, Charuchundra Mullick, Moulavi Sirjool Islam, Babu Sitanath Roy, Hon'ble Mohinymohun Roy, Babus Tarakrosunno Mookerjee, Burdwan, Kissorymohun Roy, Kunjolal Banerjee, Grishchundra Chowdhury, Nundlal Mookerjee, Junai, Hurryhar Mookerjee, Barendrakumar Tagore, Srinath Chowdhury, Saligram Sing, Parbuttysankar Roy, Teota, Romanath Palit, Kesab Chander Acharjee Chowdhry (Mymensing) Joggenderchunder Ghose, Obhoychurn Nundi, Shahgung, Upender Narayan Nundi, ditto, Mohunt of Burdwan, Babus Bejoykissen Dutt, Bidhu Bhusan Roy, Romanath Ghose, Nabokumar Mukerjea (Junai), Koruna Sindhu Mukerjea (Birbhoom) Bykuntnath Bose, Bykuntnath Sen, Lala Bon Behary Kapur, Burdwan, Babu Probodechunder Mullick, Rai Mohun Lal Mitter, Babus Nund Lal Bose, Kissory Lal Goosami, Sri Gopal Mullick, Buddun Chunder Chowdhury, Guru Prasad Sen, Secretary, Behar Landholder's Association, Babus Omorendra Nath chatterjea and Amerandrakisto Mitter, Kumar Amendrakrishna &c.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, President of the British Indian Association, and Chairman of the Committee presided. The following Resolutions were moved and carried *nem con*:

Moved by Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K.C.S.I., seconded by Mr. Keswick, and supported by Maharaja Narendrakrishna and Babu Joykissen Mookerjee.

That the Committee submit a memorial to His Excellency Viceroy in Council with reference to the opinion upon this

Bengal Tenancy Bill published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 20th October, 1883.

Moved by Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, and seconded by Mr. H. Bell.

That a memorial be submitted to the Secretary of State with reference to the despatch of the Government of India upon which his sanction to the Bill was accorded, praying that he will direct that no further proceedings in the matter of the Bill shall be taken, until he has had an opportunity of reconsidering his decision with reference to the facts stated in the memorial; and further that a memorial be addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council praying that the Bill be postponed till the orders of the Secretary of State on the above representation be received.

Moved by Mr Hill, and seconded by Babu Keshub Chunder Acharjee Chowdry, Zemindar, Mymensingh.

That it be respectfully brought to the notice of Government that the present Bill will seriously depreciate the value of property held by the Zemindars and other landholders of Bengal and will in consequence reduce and cripple their means of maintaining or contributing to the support of institutions and objects of public utility.

Moved [by Nawab] Mir Mohamed Ali and seconded by Raja Purnachunder Sing of Paikpara.

That arrangements be made for a general meeting in Calcutta of the zemimindars of Bengal and Behar during the month of December for the further discussion of the steps to be taken in the matter of the Bill.

The meeting commenced at 3-30 P. M., and lasted till 6-30 P. M. There were numerous speeches delivered, and were it not for the lateness of the hour several others would have addressed the meeting.

The meeting was a great success. By far the most interesting feature of the meeting was the union of Europeans and Natives. Both went hand in hand in denouncing the confiscatory policy of Government, the inequitableness of its proceedings, and its utter disregard of honesty and justice in connection with this matter. It remains to be seen what effect will this united protest of Europeans and Natives have upon Her Majesty's Government both here and in England.

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WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following telegram from London :

LONDON, November 14. LORD NORTHBROOK speaking at a Liberal banquet, held at Bristol last night, said that the Viceroy, while determined to maintain the main principles of the Ilbert Bill, had decided to adopt the following modifications:—To restrict jurisdiction to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges; to leave unchanged the power of the Local Governments; to appoint Justices, and to accept the proposal of the Chief Judge of the High Court of Madras to amend section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so as to prevent miscarriages of justice, not only in cases affecting Europeans, but all without distinction. His Lordship also warmly defended the Marquis of Ripon against the attacks of Mr. Stanhope.

The announcement made had been anticipated by us in September last. Lord Ripon had made the recommendations mentioned by Lord Northbrook. We only wish that the present opportunity had been taken to extend the Habeas Corpus clauses to Her Majesty's Native subjects.

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MAJOR EVANS BELL, the well known friend of India, has gone to the United States on a lecturing tour. Mr. Bright has addressed him the following letter :

"*One Ash, Rochdale, August* 25, 1883.—"Dear Major Bell,—I am always glad to hear that Englishmen are going to the States, and that Americans are coming here. The more we know of each other, better for both I doubt if India is a subject which Americans will find or think very interesting; but if you can make it so, they will learn something on a great question, which, as it concerns 250 millions of the world's population must now and in future, for an intelligent people like our American brethren, have a great and growing interest. You are supposed to judge somewhat harshly of our Indian government. In describing its course I do not doubt you will give it credit where credit is due, and that you will point out how much the people of England are disposed, so far as they are concerned, to govern wisely the vast population conquered by their fathers. The task of that wise government of so vast an empire may be an impossible one—I often fear it is so—we may fail in our efforts; but whether we fail or succeed, let us do our best to compensate for the wrongs of the past and the present by conferring on the Indian people whatever good it is in our power to give them. Perhaps when the United States are wise enough to abolish what they call protection—that is, protection of a class or classes at the expense of the nation—they may find a market in India, from which now their costly system shuts them out I hope you may have a pleasant voyage out and home, and that your excursion to the States may be in every way satisfactory to you—I am very truely yours.

JOHN BRIGHT."

It will be a good day for India, if America takes an interest in her. Nothing will further the cause of good government in India better than the action of the enlightened opinion of the civilized world on England regarding Indian affairs.

THERE was a *fracas* between the Mahomedans and the Police of Colootolla on the occasion of the Mohorrum. It is said that certain Mahomedans had been taking their *tazzeahs* with *tom tom* after regulation hours, and a Police Darogah stopped the procession, and arrested one of the leaders. This incensed the mob, and they insulted the Police, who returned blow for blow. The arrested man was taken over to the Police office, whither the mob followed him. Next morning there was another *fracas*. The Mahomedans who had deposited the *tazzeahs* before the thanna would not remove them even at the expostulation of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The real facts of the case will doubtless be elicited at the judicial enquiry which we believe will be held. In the meantime from what has appeared in the papers we must say that the Daroga made a sad mistake of arresting one of the leaders, when he could have easily ascertained the names of the owners of the *tazzeahs*, and brought them before the Magistrate for breach of law. A case of this kind, we are told, occurred sometime ago on the Chitpore Road. A *barawari* thakur was being carried through the Chitpore Road for immersion in the river; the procession was accompanied with music; somehow the owners of the idol had exceeded the prescribed hours for music; a native Daroga as in the Colootollah case with more zeal than discretion wanted to arrest one of the owners; the latter was, however, more intelligent than the fanatical Mahomedans, he sharply told the Darogah that he had no right to arrest him, but that he could if he chose take out a summons against him. The Daroga, however, could not be easily silenced; the liege subject then cried out against interference with his religious feelings, stopped the procession and deposited the idol on the road in virtuous indignation. The news reached the ears of the European Inspector or Superintendent, who came down to the spot at once, and made an enquiry into the matter. The man threatened with arrest told the Superintendent that if he had infringed the law he was willing to take punishment, but that the Daroga had no right to arrest him. He was a known man, and he could be summoned. He, however, gave vent to his religious feelings and said that he would go up to Government on the subject. The Superintendent, however, quieted him, and a great scandal was thus avoided. Has the old spirit left the Police ?

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WE HAVE received a copy of the last number of the Journal of the Society of Arts. It contains a short paper from the pen of Sir George Birdwood on the Native Press of India. Annexed to it is a list of the Native newspapers published in India. We are sorry that its great length forbids its insertion in these columns. In March 1877 Sir George read a paper before the Society of Arts a paper on the Native Press of India, and he wrote as follows :

"Considering the rapidity with which it has grown up, and the distinction and influence which the leading native newspapers have gained, it is evident that the native press of India supplies a real want in native society; and the fact of the transparent honesty, although its unnecessary personalities and violence are admitted, with which it deals with felt local grievances, makes it an admirable handmaid to the Government in the administration of the country. Taken as a whole, * * * I scout the idea of its disloyalty as utterly childish and unjust. When there is anything like disloyalty, it has been promoted by the example, or provoked by the tenants, of the Anglo-Indian press."

In the present paper he confirms the above statement. He says :

All the more influential and widely circulated papers are conspicuously loyal; and, as a rule, loyalty is the badge of all their tribe. Occasionally there are outbursts, from the smaller fry of them, of what English people often call disloyalty; but for the most part, it is purely literary, and in retort on the vituperative assaults of the Anglo-Indian press. The newspaper storm which raged in India, some months ago, over the so-called "Ilbert Bill," is an illustration of this. The native newspapers had then, indeed, a great opportunity for showing self-command, which, I extremely regret to say, they failed to seize, but they are to be excused, if not justified, for the default, by the howl of unprovoked, unmeasured, and indiscriminate abuse with which a section of the Anglo-Indian press was the first to attack, not only the Bill itself, but the whole innumerable rout of nations of the multifarious millions of the people of India, who naturally and frankly approved of it. Since then, however, the official opinions on the Bill have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 8th September last; and although, as counted, they are for the greater number, opposed to the Bill, yet so temperately and candidly are they expressed, that the exasperation of the native newspapers was at once quelled, and nothing can be fairer in argument, or more loyal in spirit than the manner in which they now discuss the Bill; while their opponents are reduced, like the mob of Paris the other day to a tacit retreat from the truculent front they had assumed—into the silence of their shame—without exhibiting even the grace of an apology generously proffered. I am not expressing an opinion on the Bill, one way or the other, but only on the conduct of the two chief parties, the Native Press of India, and the Anglo-Indian Press, in the late exploded controversy about it.

There is one statement in the above extract which we consider it our duty to correct. It is not true to say that all native papers had forgotten themselves at the first stage of the Ilbert Bill controversy. We for one can put in a claim for moderation. Nor did all Anglo-Indian papers forget themselves. We may cite a few notable examples—the Calcutta *Statesman*, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*.

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SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD in the above-mentioned paper bears the following testimony to the good work which is being done by the *Voice of India* ;

I take this opportunity of drawing attention to the *Voice of India*, a new Indian Magazine, published every month in Bombay under the editorship of my old friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It seeks to reflect with accuracy, impartiality, and completeness, the views of the native press of India on every question of the day in which it is interested. This duty it has so far discharged with success; and every public man and every publicist in England should subscribe to it, It is on sale in this country at 14, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and the subscription to it, including postage, is £1 a year, payable in advance.

We say *ditto*.

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WE HAVE before us the November number of the *Harvest Field*, a missionary magazine published at Bangalore. It contains an article on the Great Missionary Defamation Case of Calcutta by the Rev. J. Hudson B. A. It is noteworthy that this missionary writer concurs in our opinion on the Pigott vrs. Hastie case. He says :

We do not indeed endorse the severe censures so liberally passed on Mr. Justice Norris. There was doubtless much that was unusual in his manner. Such an utter absence of reserve seems scarcely compatible with the dignity of the bench. It is not often that a judge allows every one to watch his opinion veering from point to point till at last it reaches the opposite pole. We have also sincere pity for the poor victims who while writhing under merciless cross-examination had at frequent intervals to endure the scourge from the presiding judge. Still we wonder how a few not very harmful eccentricities can make people blind to the perfect impartiality and the high sense of honor which were so remarkably conspicuous. The judge tells us very solemnly that he struggled with himself to resist the conclusions to which he felt himself obliged to come, and his bearing throughout confirms his statement. The irascibility of temper which so frequently manifested itself seems to have been mainly due to the honest indignation he felt at Christian missionaries acting so unworthy a part, and we think that something is owing to him for administering reproofs which were well deserved, although delivered with rather unseemly petulance of manner. The real dignity of the bench will suffer less from such men as Mr. Justice Norris than from those who manifest a cynical indifference to right and wrong.

Again :

The newspapers which disagree with the verdict throw the entire blame on the judge. To us it seems that the prosecution were chiefly in fault. To evade the result of evidence much more damaging than all the rest put together they set up the plea that the story told by Mr. Fish was a very pure fabrication, undreamed of till he saw his friend was likely to lose the day. Now if this was the only alternative, we think the judge was fully warranted in concluding that Miss Pigot had been guilty of immorality. No doubt there are missionaries who betray their trust and bring disgrace on the Christian name, but it would have to be proved that the previous conduct of Mr. Fish warranted his inclusion in this class before the theory of the prosecution could possibly be accepted. Knowing as we do with what care missionary committees select their agents—even lay-agents like Mr. Fish—we regard it as a moral impossibility for a man whose previous character has been faultless to concoct such an infamous calumny as that attributed to this gentleman. We respect a judge whose moral sense would not allow him to believe anything so incredible.

The writer thus comments on the opinion of the press :

Almost all the Indian papers are unsparing in their censure of the judge, and yet his faults were in the main harmless eccentricities. The three Calcutta morning papers, as well as the *Pioneer*, the *Liberal*, and the *Bengalee*, all acquit the three accused of immorality, but they do so at the expense of Mr. Fish. The *Hindu Patriot*, agreeing with the judge, acquits the defence and condemns the prosecution. The same figures do not come out black in all the pictures, but in each some reputation is foully blotted or completely effaced

The writer makes a few remarks on the missions and missionaries :

Turning to more serious matters we are struck with the disunion and strife existing among the agents of the Mission. They seemed to be split into hostile camps and always standing at the post of observation. Such a state of things is lamentable in any mission. Fighting as we do against fearful odds we need here more than anywhere the strength begotten of close and stedfast union. If men realize so faintly the nature of their work that they have time and inclination to quarrel with one another they had better retire and make way for others of deeper humility and devo-

tion. No doubt the variety and strength of individual convictions will often make it difficult to agree on questions of mission policy, but Christian unity should never be disturbed by mere personal misunderstandings.

We notice too, so far as the Famale Mission is concerned what seems to be an undue impatience of control. We do, not profess to be able to decide the merits of the controversy between Mr. Hastie and Miss Pigot, but it is evident that the Female Mission was under no proper management.

A pitiable lack of self-restraint was another evil which this inquiry brought out into the light of day. A good deal has been said about the beer and whiskey at the Orphanage luncheon. We cannot say that there was any proof of what would be regarded as excess by those who ordinarily make use of stimulants, but it is surely enough that one missionary should be so little abstemious as to become the object of remark and suspicion to another. The *Bombay Guardian* only expresses the opinion of most American missionaries when it speaks of the use of alcoholic drinks as in itself a disqualification for mission for work.

☞ We are glad to observe that the missionaries are themselves speaking out so plainly.

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THE GLASGOW HERALD has an excellent article on the Great Missionary Defamation case. It says :

The supplanting of Hindu tradition by Christian dogma, the Shastras by the Bible, is not of vital moment, unless it be accompanied by the substitution of the sweet morality and the lofty ideal of Christian social life for the lax and impure intercourse of the heathen. Any one expecting to find evidence of this purifying and elevating influence being at work in the mission of the Scottish Church in Calcutta must be entirely undeceived, and bitterly disappointed by the results of the recent trial. It is not that the mission, whether in its male or its female branch, has not been doing a certain amount of work; but that the work, from a Christian point of view, is so deplorably defective in religious character. The orphanage was full of girls, and the Assembly's Institution was full of lads who passed high examinations; intellectually the standard was by no means contemptible, but morally it was below zero. The head of the orphanage and of the Zenana mission—save the mark?—was pronounced by the judge who tried the case, and who began it with an undisguised impression that she was the victim of an unjustifiable attack, to be "an impure woman." Her European and Eurasian subordinates seem to have been simply hirelings who gave or withdrew their services from motives of merely personal interest. Some, at least of her native employees and associates were proved to be women of bad fame. The head of the Assembly's Institution was the Mr. Hastie, against whose moral character no witness, even the most hostile, brought any charge, but whose sense of honor was so accomodating as to let him open and read letters that were addressed to other persons, who, in a quarrelsome correspondence into which he unnecessarily plunged, wrote about delivering his reply to the "insolent Babus from the tip of his boot," and whose defects in temper, candour, and common sense were absolutely amazing in one who had been chosen to occupy his position. Under him the principal subordinate was the individual who was found by the judge to have lived "in immoral relations" with the head of the orphanage. Next to him was another "professor," whose sense of decency and self-respect was so attenuated that he continued to associate on terms of friendship with this culprit, and even connived at his appointment as session-clerk to St. Andrew's Church after he had had convincing proofs of his criminality.

It is not surprising to learn that the conversation of these worthies at their table in the Institution was enlivened by the recital of "improper or immoral stories," and indecent jokes about Biblical personages, and that the walk and conversation of the native Christians with whom they associated were loose and insincere. The whole atmosphere of the orphanage and the Institution was foul. That is the inevitable impression left on any impartial mind by the perusal of the evidence in the case Pigot vs. Hastie. What is the use of mission so conducted? What ameliorating influence can they bring to bear on heathenism? None whatever. It would be infinitely better to have no missions at all, than to have such as are a laughing stock to the heathen and a scandal to the Christian. The question to which the Church must address itself, unless it wishes to forfeit all sympathy in this disgrace and disaster, is, who is to blame? The culpability does not rest on the unhappy missionaries alone. The responsibility for their appointment and continued employment lies on persons and on committees at home, who we trust will be able to show that in their selection of agents, and their management of the mission at head-quarters, there has been no neglect—no condonation of offences threatening the welfare of the mission—no suppression of facts that ought to have been published to the Church. The course pursued in the Blantyre scandal, where the missionary was sacrificed while his prompters were assoilized, and the hostile spirit in which the Foreign Committee and their friends received the effort made at last by the General Assembly to awaken the church to the ominous condition of the mission at Calcutta, warrant us in expressing this hopes with some plainness. We do not expect in every generation of the Church to possess a Brainerd or a Carey, a Duff or a Living-stone; but surely there must be in the national kirk at least two or three men sufficiently animated by Christian zeal and endowed with Christian knowledge and principal, to make them willing to devote themselves to the evangelisation of the heathen. If there are not, then the mission at Calcutta had better be closed. It would be honester and wiser in the Church to acknowledge "we can not find genuine missionaries," than to continue to employ counterfeits. Of one thing there can be no doubt, such an exposure as has now been made at Calcutta of Christian immorality, and of the gross tone and hireling spirit of the missionary institutions, is not only a grievous wound to our religion, but also a severe blow to that moral ascendency which is one of the best elements of our power in India.

And yet there are public writers here, who make light of the conduct of the prosecutrix. We will say nothing more.

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WE TAKE the following from the *Madras Times*:

Mr. John Wallace, late of the Madras Civil Service, applied to Mr. Poonoosawmy Pillay, at the Presidency Police Court, this morning, for a summons against the Proprietor and Editor of the *Madras Times*, for publishing libellous and defamatory matter concerning the applicant. The article complained of appeared in the issue of the *Madras Times*, of November 2, and portions of it were pointed out to his Honor by Mr. Wallace. With one exception, said the applicant, the statements were "a mass of deliberate lies." After considerable time had been occupied by Mr. Wallace in explaining the reasons for his application, the Magistrate pointed out that some of the statements made had no bearing on the case as it stood at present and had better be kept till a trial was secured. During the course of his remarks the applicant said: I complain of the infamous jobbery of the Madras Government in keeping me at Cuddapah, a notoriously malarious station. I was there for 2½ years, and was then refused when there was a vacancy elsewhere.

The Magistrate.— That is a matter between you and the Government.

The Applicant—It is a case of ruffianism. Here are four ruffians, who have signed this letter to me. I have been kept at Cuddapah, and others, my juniors, promoted over my head. I did all I could to get a transfer.

The Magistrate.—Somebody must be at Cuddapah.

The applicant.— There are frequent changes, as a rule.

The Magistrate.—We can go into all this at the trial.

Applicant.— I submit that the charges of ruffianism against me are false.

Mr. Wallace was proceeding to further illustrate his case when the Magistrate said: —Anything untimely spoken is of no use. You will get no satisfaction by saying anything against a man behind his back. There will be a fair trial, if you obtain a summons. You have marked the sentences complained of, and as I said before, I will consider whether there is enough to justify my granting a summons and will state my decision at 11 30 to-morrow morning.

The next day there were again interpellations between the applicant and the Magistrate. We have not space for the whole report. The Magistrate ultimately refused the application. The applicant moved the High Court, which, however, concurs with the Magistrate.

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WE ARE REQUESTED to invite attention to an advertizement of the National Circus in another column. Maharaja Komulkrishna has given the Company a good certificate.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of combined consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Pemberton Esq., Madras | | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Moulvi Lutfu' Huq, Purneah | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Traffic Superintendent Tirhoot State Railway | Somastipore | 12 | 8 | 0 |
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| ,, | Bidhuvooson Trivad, Diamond Harbour | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Dwarkanath Mitra, Srikistopore | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Jogot Bundoo Guho, Dacca | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Anund Nath Sen, Sankrail | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, | Jogodish Chunder Roy, Burrisal | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, | Wopendra Nath Shaw, Dhankaria | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| ,, | Debendro Nath Roy, Malda | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Greesh Chunder Chatterjea, Monghyr | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Khetter Mohun Paulit, Ajoodhya | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, | Obhoy Chun Sen, Taki | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, | Obinash Chunder Bhattacharjea, Bunwaribad | 5 | 0 | 0 |
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| ,, | Shoseevuson Mukerjea, Benares | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Probode Chunder Dutt, Bushirhat | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Kristo Pursad Chowdry, Mymensingh | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Prosunno Coomar Das, Kallygunge | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Aghore Nath Ghose, Dinagepore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Anodapersad Sen, Rungpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Bemolanund Mukerjea, Purneah | 6 | 10 | 0 |

# Government Notifications

## Calcutta Gazette,—14th November 1883.

General—5th Novr—The following officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr H Savage one year, and Mr H Beveley one week.

7th Novr—Kumar Grindra Narain Deb, Asst Magte and Colr, Morshedabad, leave for three months, from 12th inst.

12th Novr—Baboo Akhoy Kumar Bose, Depy magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr J C Veitsey, C S, reported his return from furlough in 3rd inst. Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pubna, returned to duty on forenoon of 29th ult.

Mr C A Kelly, Dist and Sess Judge, Pubna, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr W O Reily, Depy Magte, and Depy Colr, Monghyr, is promtd to first grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Mr W Heyshum, retd.

Moulvie Dulleuddin Ahmed, Sad Insptr of Registrn offices, on deptn, to be a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, seed grade, vice Mr W O Reilly.

Moulvie Dullelud lin Ahmed will continue to be employed under the Hyderabad State.

Baboo Jugge Mohan Roy, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, seed grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr F H Elphinstone, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, third grade, is promtd temply to the seed grade of the Subordinate executive Service, vice Moulvie Dulleluddin Ahmed on deputn.

Baboo Tarini Prosad Roy, temy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, fourth grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Baboo Bhoobunessur Sing, temy Depy Magte and Depy Colr fourth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, decd.

Mr J White, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Darjeeling, is promtd temply to the fourth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Bhoobunessur Sing.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Tarini Prosad Roy.

Baboo Okhoy Koomar Chatterjea, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Bhoobunessur Sing.

Baboo Kristo Kumar Sen, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, retd.

Mr A C Mackertich, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr J F Harrison.

Baboo Juggo bundhoo Khan, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dukhin Shabazpore, Backergung, is promtd temply to the fifth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Okhoy Koomar Chatterjee.

Mr A H Warde Jones, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is promtd temply to the fifth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Kristo Koomar Sen.

Mr Warde-Jones will continue to be employed under the P W D, Irrign Branch, of this Govt.

Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Offg Persnl Asst to the Comr of Chota Nagpore, is promtd temply to the fifth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Mr A H Warde Jones.

Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, is promtd temply to the fifth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Mr A C Mackertich.

Baboo Gunga Nath Roy, tempy Magte and Depy Colr sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy.

Mr C G M Shircore, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee.

Mr E McL Smith, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Kristo Koomar Sen.

Moulvie Bazlul Karim, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr A C Mackertich.

Moulvie Faizudleen Hossein, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr H O King, decd.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is confirmed in the seventh grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Gunga Nath Roy.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, will continue to be employed as a tempy officer in sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is confirmed in the seventh grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Mr C G M Shircore.

Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar will continue to be employed as a tempy officer in sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is confirmed in seventh grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Mr E McL Smith.

Baboo Nobinkrishna Banerjee will continue to be employed as a tempy officer in sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Baboo Annodaprosad Sen, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is confirmed in seventh grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Moulvie Fazlul Karim.

Baboo Aunnodaprosad Sen will continue to be employed as a tempy officer in sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Baboo Radhakant Banerjee, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is confirmed in seventh grade of the Subordinate Executive Services, vice Moulvie Faizuddeen Hossein.

Baboo Radhakant Banerjee will continue to be employed as a tempy officer in sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Moulvie Fuzlul Karim, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr is confirmed in seventh grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, decd.

Mulvie Fuzlul Karim will continue to be employed as a tempy officers in sixth grade of SubordinateExecutive Service.

Baboo Nilmony Cower, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, is promtd temply to sixth grade of Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Jagobundhoo Khan.

Baboo Bhoirub Nath Palit, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Malda, is promtd temply to sixth grade of Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Rai Churn Ghose.

Mr W R Ricketts, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhudruck, Balasore, is promtd temply to sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen.

Baboo Pran Kumar Dass, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Gya, is promtd temply to the sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Radha Shayam Sing, on deputn, under the P. W D, Railway Branch, of this Govt.

Baboo Juggut Doorlub Byack, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergs, is promtd temply to the sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Gunga Nath Roy, on deputn, under the P W D, Railway Branch, of this Govt.

Baboo Atalbehari Moitra, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhubooah, Shahabad, temply to be a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, seventh grade, vice Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose.

Baboo Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Arareah, Perneah, templyto be a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, seventh grade, vice Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar.

Baboo Manick Lal Pal, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr' Pubna, temply to be a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, seventh grade, vice Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee.

# Advertisements.

## Notice.

Wanted a Draftsman for the Superintendent of Way and Works Office, Saidpur. Temporary employment for about 6 months, salary Rs. 40 to 50 according to qualifications, must be able to draw quickly, neatly and accurately from rough sketches. None need apply who have not served in an Executive Engineers's Office.

Applications with testimonial to be forwarded to
Superintendent of Way and Works,
N. B. State Railway, Saidpur.

---

*THE NATIONAL CIRCUS.*

OPENS ON SATURDAY THE 24TH NOVEMBER
AT 9½ P. M.
No. 13-2 CORNWALLI'S STREET.
Opposite to the Sadharun Brahmo Samaj,
Grand Show of Horses of all sizes and Exhibition,
Of the best Indian sports and plays,
Pony tricks superior to any Indian Circus.

*Calcutta, Sabhabazar Rajbari the 27th October* 1883.

This is to certify that the National Circus Company gave two of their performances at my residence *viz.*, on the nights of the 8th and 10th instants. There were several gentlemen both European and Native present during the performances, and all of them were quite satisfied with the manner in which the Company acquitted themselves and expressed that some of the performances could well vie with those given by European artist. On the whole the two performances at my place were indeed a success. I have further to add that the members of the Company behaved very decently while they were in my house.

(Sd.) KOMUL KRISHNA.

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## Notice.

The meeting of the General Committee to consider the proposals of the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Conaught on their arrival in Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall this day the 19th instant at 4 P. M. when the attendance of members is invited.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

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## CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Applications will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation up to noon of Friday, the 30th November, 1883, for the appointment of Superintendent of Stores on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 300 a month.

The application should state the candidate's qualifications, and be accompanied with copies of his testimonials.

The person appointed will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 5,000 in cash or Government Securities.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

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*A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 22nd November* 1883, *at* 3 *P. M.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council, at Meetings held on the 27th of October, 8th and 17th of November 1883.

2 To confirm the Proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee, at Meetings held on the 8th and 19th November 1883.

3. To consider the recommendation of the Tramway Committee to sanction the use of the Nimtollah line of tramway for passenger traffic during the whole day provided, a double line is laid.

4. The Chairman to move—"That the Commissioners proceed to appoint from among their number a fresh Town Council, the period of one year for which the present members were appointed having expired."

5. The Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea to move—"That Mr. Thomas Jones be appointed a member of the Water Supply Extension Committee."

6. To sanction the projects for improving Kalakur, Phool Bagan and Pathuriaghatta Bustees.

7. To confirm Proceedings of Bustee Committee, at Meetings held on the 18th August, 13th September and 14th October 1883.

*After the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held at which the following business to be brought forward.*

1. The Chairman to recommend the granting of a Juit license for premises No. 43 Nimtollah Ghat Street.

2. The Chairman to recommend that the undermentioned Jute premises be struck off the register of licensed Jut Ware-houses, owing to non-renewal of licenses:—

No. 82 Nimtollah Ghat Street, No. 14 Old China Bazar Street, and Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11 and 20 Sukea's Lane.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

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## BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

88TH DIVIDEND.

The Dividend for the half-year ended 31st October 1883 of Rs. 10 per Share will be payable on and from the 20th instant.

JOHN COWIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta, 14th November 1883.

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## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
## Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association
FOR THE
*Half-year ended 31st October* 1883.

1. Your Directors submit for examination and approval the Accounts of the Association for the half-year ended 31st October 1883.

2. On the 30th April last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs. 6385-15-3; during the subsequent six months bills were issued for Rs. 41,217-9-0; of these two amounts Rs. 40,502-1-3 have been realised, leaving Rs. 6,640-0-6 outstanding,—bills for Rs. 461-6-6 having been cancelled.

3. During the first half of the 6 months under review there was not much business doing, but a rather brisk demand for storage accommodation set in August last which however continued for a few weeks only and has since slackened again. There is a vacancy in the Direction created by the resignation of Mr. J. W. O'Keefe who was proceeded to Europe.

4. The divisible surplus amounts to Rs. 24,104-10-10 which, after reserving Rs. 2,000 as usual for the Repair and Building Fund, will admit of a dividend of Rs. 10 per share, and the transfer of the balance Rs. 2,104-10-10 to current Profit and Loss.

5. Your Secretary, Mr. Wood, having proceeded to Europe for the benefit of his health on three months' leave of absence, Mr. John Cowie, was appointed to officiate as Secretary: In anticipation of your approval Your Directors granted Mr. Wood a Bonus of Rs. 1,000.

TARINEY CHURN BHOSE,
D. C. LAW,
A. E. HARRISS,
H. N. GLADSTONE,
A. B. SUTHERLAND,

CALCUTTA:
*7th November* 1883.

*At the half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association held at their office on Wednesday the 14th November* 1883 *at noon the following Resolutions were passed*:—

The Hon. Doorga Churn Law *in the chair*

1. *Proposed by* Babu Joy Gobind Law,
*Seconded by* Babu Rajender Nath Sen,

That the Report of the Directors be received and the accounts passed as correct.

2. *Proposed by* A. B. Sutherland Esq.,
*Seconded by* Babu Joy Gobind Law,

That the divisible surplus of Rs. 24,104-10-10 be appropriated in terms of the 4th paragraph of the Directors Report and that a dividend be declared of 10 Rupees per share payable on and from the 20th instant.

3. *Proposed by* G. H. Kiernander Esq.,
*Seconded by* Babu Joy Gobind Law,

That Mr. David Cowie be elected a Director in the room of Mr. J. W. O'Keefe who has resigned and proceeded to Europe.

4. *Proposed by* Babu Joy Gobind Law,
*Seconded by* Babu Rajender Nath Sen,

That the thanks of this meeting on behalf of the Shareholders be given to the Directors Secretary and Establishment for their services during the past half year.

D. LAW.
*Chairman.*

---

## TO LET.

A three storied building thoroughly repaired with water and drain complete, situated at Kristodas Pal's Lane, No. 9. Only 15 minutes drive from Government Palace. For further particulars apply to,

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* Complaints have reached the publisher from all quarters of the insufficiency of time of publicity given for advance payment. He has therefore determined to keep the reduced price (the real price being Rs. 2,) up to the 30th November, 1883 and the public are warned that this is the last chance given them.

---

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Price, Rs. 2; packing, annas 4, per bottle.

Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

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THE ANNUAL

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ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

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FOLLOWING DAY.

*Further particulars in future advertisement.*

---

## Notice.

Wanted two B. As. not reading law for the Head and Assistant Head Mastership of the Brahmanberiah Annada H. C. E. School on a salary of Rs. 80 and 50 respectively.

GOVIND CHUNDER BASAK.
Secretary.

Brahmanberiah,
The 25th October, 1883.

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| 15 | × | 10 | × | 8½ | Rs. | 47 |
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| 20 | × | 14 | × | 12 | „ | 60 |
| 22 | × | 16 | × | 14 | „ | 65 |
| 24 | × | 18 | × | 15 | „ | 75 |
| 26 | × | 19 | × | 17 | „ | 80 |
| 28 | × | 20 | × | 18 | „ | 85 |
| 30 | × | 21 | × | 20 | „ | 90 |
| 32 | × | 22 | × | 21 | „ | 105 |
| 34 | × | 23 | × | 23 | „ | 115 |
| 36 | × | 24 | × | 24 | „ | 125 |

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

| | 15, | 18, | 20, | 22, | 24, | 26, | 28, | 30, | 32, | 34, | 36 | inch |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | | 15 | | | 19 | | | 23 | | 26 | | each. |

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

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| Rs. | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 12,000 | 16,000 | 19,000 | 24,000 | 28,000 | |

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

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# সুলভ নববিভাকর।

অনেকে নববিভাকরের পূর্ণ মূল্য ১০৲ টাকা দিতে পারেন না বলিয়া ৬ই আগষ্ট হইতে সস্তা কাগজে "সুলভ নববিভাকর" প্রচারিত হইতেছে। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য সহরে ৪৲ টাকা, মফস্বলে ৫৲ টাকা।

৩৫ নং বেণিয়াটোলা লেন, পটলডাঙ্গা, কলিকাতা। শ্রীগঙ্গাধর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কার্য্য-সম্পাদক।

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles..... | Rs. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver „ „ „ ..... | „ | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Steel „ „ „ ..... | „ | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ... | „ | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Cataract Spectacles Crystal..... | „ | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Testers to be sent on deposit of..... | „ | 10 | 0 | 0 |

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*Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,*

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Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... ... ... | £3,000,000 | |
| Subscribed Capital ... ... ... ... | £2.000,000 | |
| Paid'up Capital ... ... ... ... | £500,000 | |

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

| | |
|---|---|
| Life Assurance Fund ... ... ... | £3,112,590 |
| Annuity Fund ... ... ... ... ... | £3,95,515 |

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | |
| 20 | 62 | 2 | 0 | 46 | 8 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 64 | 12 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 68 | 8 | 0 | 51 | 10 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| 35 | 73 | 8 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 12 | 0 | 35 |
| 40 | 79 | 8 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 2 | 0 | 40 |
| 45 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 0 | 57 | 8 | 0 | 45 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age 60 | | | Age 50 | | | Age 55 | | | |
| | Rs. | As | P. | Rs. | As | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | |
| 20 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 14 | 0 | 38 | 14 | 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 42 | 4 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 6 | 0 | 35 |
| 35 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 2 | 0 | 75 | 4 | 0 | 30 |

*N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.*

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